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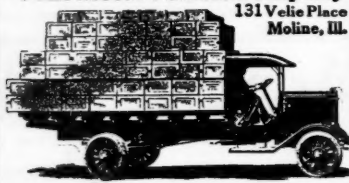
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PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. Cruising in Dominican waters.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

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(Continued on page 1475.)

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A WORTH-WHILE PREPAREDNESS TASK.

In his prize essay on "Military Training—Valuable and Valueless" that is published in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, July-August, Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., says: "The entire nation is seething with so-called 'preparedness.' Millionaires whose military knowledge is in inverse ratio to their money are establishing themselves at the head of volunteer companies, regiments and even 'armies.' * * * At present the nation is in actual danger from the well meant enthusiasm of the men who plan to 'save the day.' Time and time again have the military publications noted the fact that by some curious twist in their reasoning American citizens cannot rid themselves of the possession that the soldier is the last man to whom we should look for military advice. Nor can we seem to distinguish between the advice given by some 'made-over-night' Militia general, who has never uttered a single command to so much as a corporal's squad, and a graduate of the various schools and colleges of the Army, from West Point to the War College, not to speak of that long and useful term which every Army officer spends in the School of Experience."

There is food for thought in these sound and well meant words of criticism to all those who are the directing influences in the many preparedness societies in the United States. We have the National Defense Act with us that for a year at least puts the Regular Army on the best footing it has ever had in its history, in spite of the Militia feature of the bill. We have in sight appropriations for the Army of over \$300,000,000, as against \$102,000,000 last year. The Senate Naval Committee has agreed to the \$500,000,000 three-year building program urged by the Navy General Board. The Fortification Appropriation bill carries upward of \$25,000,000 this year. If in final conference these large figures are accepted, and even if the totals are somewhat reduced, for a year at least we are on safe ground, with more money to spend than our Army and Navy officers ever dreamed of. The modest \$500,000 asked for aeronautics has been swelled to \$3,222,100 by a Congress that has listened to the "voice of the people."

All these things are accomplished, and the preparedness societies can take great credit to themselves for the share they have had in working so great a reform in the Government's viewpoint toward the Army and Navy. But there is to be observed in the conduct of some of these societies a tendency to turn their efforts into political channels and to instigate what may be styled "campaigns of hate" against certain members of Congress who have been conspicuous in their efforts to obstruct the upbuilding of the U.S. Army and Navy. And it is this element in our preparedness societies that may take Captain Stockton's words to their hearts and ponder over them. For it would be a genuine pity and even worse if anything should happen now to mitigate the sound constructive work the preparedness societies have done and may still do if their efforts are directed in the proper channels.

There is one thing these societies might do that would be of inestimable value to the country. That would be to unite in one organization and combine in the work of moving for the establishment of a Council of National Defense. The need for such an advisory body in this country never was so pressing as it is now. There are signs in the air that the Government is more receptive to this kind of suggestion nowadays than it has been for a long time. Witness to this may be found

in the establishment by Secretary Daniels of the Naval Consulting Board, with its admirable plan of mobilizing the industrial plants of the country on a military basis. Another sign is the recent assigning of five Army officers to assist the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. Excellent as these individual efforts are, they lack, as Rear Admiral Dillingham has pointed out in an article quoted in this paper in its issue of July 1, the absolutely necessary co-ordination of all the elements that go to the making of a proper system of national defense. If all our preparedness societies would combine on this one issue they would unquestionably influence public opinion enormously before the next Congress meets. And public opinion might work its will on Congress so that the long desired Council of National Defense would become an accomplished fact.

COAST ARTILLERY CHIEF A MAJOR GENERAL.

Explaining the conference agreement on the Fortifications Appropriations bill (H.R. 14303), Mr. Sherley, chairman of the Fortifications Committee of the House, said, regarding the accepted Senate amendment which gives to the Chief of Coast Artillery the rank of major general:

"One other amendment of importance that was placed by the Senate upon the bill was the amendment which provides that hereafter the Chief of Coast Artillery shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a major general. When the Army Reorganization bill was up in the House there was an amendment offered on the floor by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Fields) in this same language, and it passed the House unanimously. The bill went to the Senate, and that provision was stricken out, and stayed out, as the result of the conferees' action. The Senate on its own initiative placed this provision in the bill, and while it is not customary, as a rule, to carry such provisions on the Fortification bill, inasmuch as the Senate insisted on its amendment and the House had already by its action at this session passed a provision in the same terms, the House conferees yielded, and the provision remains in the bill."

Mr. Stafford asked why the Chief of Coast Artillery should have the rank and pay of a major general, to which Mr. Sherley replied: "The Chief of Coast Artillery is not merely a staff officer, but he is also practically a line officer; he has under him 40,000 men; he has under him all the management and control of fortifications of all of our coasts and of our insular possessions and Panama. His duties are analogous to those of department commanders. He has control of all of the mine fields and mine operations, and it is believed that his duties are the duties of a line officer as much or more than they are the duties of a staff officer, and that his position is one of sufficient magnitude to warrant the rank that would correspond to a commander in the line having even a less number of troops under him."

In response to a resolution (H. Res. 257) introduced in the House of Representatives on June 7 by Mr. Mann, in which the question was raised as to whether a Member of the House who was a commissioned officer in the National Guard could still remain a member of both organizations, the Judiciary Committee made a report on June 29, in which it declared "that any Member of the House holding a commission in the National Guard under the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1916, would at once be disqualified from acting as a Member of the House." The reply of the Judiciary Committee is issued as House Report 885, to accompany H. Res. 257. In determining the status of a Member of the House who is also an officer in the National Guard, the report begins with the section of the Constitution which provides that "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office" and sets down the several sections of the National Defense Act which are concerned with the organization of the National Guard. As it is a plain principle of public policy, the report states, that "where two offices are incompatible they cannot be held by the same person" the clause of the Constitution quoted plainly prohibits an officer of the National Guard being a Member of the House. There is an historical sketch of the several times in which somewhat similar questions have arisen from the Seventh Congress to the Fifty-fifth, at the time of the Spanish-American War. The noteworthy difference between these cases and the present one is that the National Guard, under the National Defense Act, bears a closer relation to the U.S. Army than heretofore, and therefore it was felt by Congress that the matter should be officially determined under the new law.

In the opinion of the Army and Navy Gazette of London of June 10 to call the naval battle off the coast of Jutland, May 31-June 1, the "Battle of Jutland" seems ridiculous. "How inappropriate such a name would be is shown clearly by a reference to the map," says the Gazette. "Jutland is a large province, forming a peninsula, which is washed on one side by the North Sea and on the other by the Cattegat. Thus it would be clearly misleading to give the name of this territory to an engagement which was fought off only a portion, and perhaps a small portion of its coast. 'The battle of Jutland' might mean anywhere in the Cattegat, or even down in the Little Belt, and to call that action by such a name would be equivalent to naming an encounter off Swansea 'The Battle of Wales,' or to calling Nelson's great victory the battle of Andalusia instead of the battle of Trafalgar. Following strictly the analogy of Trafalgar, the engagement should be called

'the battle of the Horn,' after the promontory known as Blaavands Huk, or the Horn, but this might be mistaken for the better known cape of the same name in South America, and would lead to confusion with the battle of the Falklands." We would respectfully suggest that the Gazette and other English papers now decide on a name for this battle and stick to it.

El Paso is to have one of the largest automobile repair plants in the United States, says a press despatch from that city. The plant will be located at Fort Bliss and will be the base camp for approximately 7,000 motor trucks and cars, which will be in service on the border inside of a month if the plans of the U.S. Army are carried through. There are now, or will be shortly, a total of 1,050 motor trucks and about 125 touring cars and roadsters in Army service along the border. Repairs at present are made at the camp at Columbus or in private plants. Two thousand motor trucks and their tenders were asked for early last week for immediate delivery. Another 4,000 were ordered on June 29. It is reported that the first 2,000 are now en route to El Paso. There will be fifty-two big lathes in the huge shops at Fort Bliss. Work on construction of the buildings was to start this week. Orders for machinery already have been placed in the East. When the Army places another 2,000 trucks in commission on the border there will be a great scarcity of drivers. At the present time the Army is short of competent drivers, and any man who can handle an automobile is sure of a job.

"Shall we teach lessons of patriotism?" asked Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his address at Lewiston, Me., July 4, where, after reviewing a preparedness parade, he made the Fourth of July address. In the course of his remarks he said: "We build monuments to soldiers and sailors and not to doctors and lawyers, not because the members of these noble professions are less lightly esteemed, but because their business does not send them forth from home and family to offer their lives, not for themselves, but for their country. There are many physicians who fight battles in the quiet chambers calling for as much sacrifice and courage as is displayed on the field of battle, and garner more love and gratitude than any other member of society. But the lad who responds to the call and leaves everything behind is giving himself in so supreme a way that when his life is surrendered in battle, who shall measure the honors and the gratitude which a grateful people pay to him. He has given the highest evidence of having mastered the lessons of patriotism which Fourth of July celebrations emphasize or the climax of our teachings of love of country."

At the meeting of the executive committee of the National Security League, held in New York city on June 29, the following "declaration of principles" was adopted: "The National Security League holds with our military and naval specialists that our present relative military and naval weakness would render us an easy victim to the aggression of any first class Power and that the cardinal requirements for such a state of preparedness as will obviate the dangers to which we are exposed are as follows: First, compulsory military training and service, wholly under national control, for all physically fit male citizens; second, a Navy of such strength as to make the United States the second naval Power in the Atlantic and concurrently the first in the Pacific; third, that Congress should immediately make provision whereby the industrial and transportation facilities of the nation may be effectively mobilized in case of need. The League will continue to strive for these objects and for such conditions as are necessary to fully achieve them."

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commanding the American naval forces in the Dominican Republic and in Haiti, has issued a proclamation to all Dominicans to co-operate with the United States in preserving order and re-establishing constitutional government in that country. In his proclamation he said that the purpose of the American forces in the Dominican Republic is not to acquire by conquest any Dominican territory nor to attack the sovereignty of that republic. "Our troops will remain there until all revolutionary movements have been stamped out and until such reforms as are deemed necessary to insure the future welfare of the country have been initiated and are in effective operation." Admiral Caperton also made known his determination to occupy immediately the towns of Santiago, Moca and La Vega, as these towns are now in the possession of, or menaced by, a considerable force of revolutionists against the constituted government.

From an English correspondent we have received the following story, which may, or may not, throw light on England's idea as to the length of the war: He met an acquaintance within the last three weeks who was in England on furlough from the army in France. On his furlough card appeared the statement: "If peace is declared before your furlough expires, report to the nearest military station." The holder of this card had been furloughed twice before since the war began, and neither of the cards issued to him then contained the above sentence alluding to a prospect of peace.

In the weeks ending July 1, a total of 2,036 men were recruited for the U.S. Army, which is an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the preceding week's enlistment figures. The situation on the border is helping the recruiting officers of the Army, it appears.

Speaking of the creation by Congress of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Russell Huff, president of the Society of Automobile Engineers, says: "A long step forward is thus taken in the rapid development of the aeroplane and dirigible industry, a development now urgently demanded by popular sentiment in the United States and absolutely needed by our Army and Navy if the aviation service is to be efficient in any modern sense. The committee, composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Treasury, Bureau of Standards, U.S. Weather Bureau and of Scientists, represents the broadest selection of practical and scientific knowledge, backed by unusual and wide Congressional authority. It has now taken the initiative and opened communication with the engineering and manufacturing world. A subcommittee on aviation motive power has been selected and authorized to act in conjunction with the Society of Automobile Engineers. The members are Dr. S. W. Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards; Lieutenant Colonel Squier, Aviation Division, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Captain Bristol, U.S.N. These officials have been selected as working assistants Dr. H. C. Dickinson, Bureau of Standards; Henry Souther, past president of the Society of Automobile Engineers and now consulting engineer, Aviation Section, U.S. Army, and Lieutenant Childs, U.S.N."

It is a fact noted by the New York Times that the shipment of explosives over our railroads during the year 1915, so largely increased by the foreign demand, resulted in the injury of only six persons without loss of life, and the loss of property to the amount of but \$127.44 in property. Four of the injuries resulted from the explosion in a car containing the supplies of a carnival show company which had not been declared, and the other two injuries occurred during the handling of two shipments of fireworks. This immunity from accident is ascribed to the supervision of the "Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles," of which Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, late of Ordnance Dept., is chief inspector. He is assisted by Col. James L. Taylor, Walter S. Topping and Capt. Guy E. Carleton, with C. P. Beistle as chief chemist at the chemical laboratory at South Amboy, N.J. The Times publishes the likenesses of these gentlemen. In 1907, before the bureau had gotten things under its control, the number of persons killed by explosions in railway transportation, according to the very imperfect returns which were then made, amounted to fifty-two. There were eighty persons injured, and a property loss of nearly \$497,000, all due to explosions or accidents in transporting explosives by rail.

The Chicago Rifle Club has been organized in that city, which, while it is not pledged to military service, announces that in the event that the President finds it necessary to call for volunteers during the present crisis the club will sponsor an Infantry organization for service as a part of the U.S. Volunteers. It is the desire of the club to raise a full regiment, the field officers to be obtained through the detail of competent officers of the Regular Army and company officers to be selected from members of the organization. This regiment will in no way be a state organization, and service therein will be only for the war. "While in service members will receive the same pay and allowances as the Regular Army. There will be no politics, hyphens or personal interests. 'Efficiency' will be our only watchword; 'Service' our sole purpose," the club announces through its secretary, A. R. Paton. The club has an officers' training school for members, which holds classes every Monday night at the range.

United States marines found great need for armored cars in their recent operations in Mexico, Haiti and Santo Domingo, but the cars they used had to be shipped to them by regular naval transports. Armored automobiles cradled on the decks of warships, in seagoing rafts, for use of detachments of the U.S. Marine Corps in shore operations, may soon be added to the regular equipment of naval vessels, says a Marine Corps note from Washington. Experiments at the Boston Navy Yard demonstrated that these indispensable cars can be stowed aboard by the means of electric cranes on war vessels in a very few moments and that the deck space they occupy is very little.

The following is quoted from a letter of inquiry just received from a soldier's mother, writes a Cavalry captain: "I am thankful that God gave me a son that is willing to watch to keep the enemy back, for some one has it to do. I am praying with the greatest sincere desire of my heart that he may do his work well and God will spare his life to come back home so his gray haired mother and father can see him again." Our correspondent adds: "What could we not accomplish if all our citizens were actuated by this spirit?"

Major General Wood, U.S.A., announced on July 4 that two additional military camps would be opened at Plattsburg this summer. This was made possible because it was decided not to hold the camps scheduled for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. A special course in camp sanitation and military hygiene will be taught, and it will be particularly interesting to medical men, he said. The first of these camps will open July 12, the second July 24, each to run for two weeks.

Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the discoverer of the North Pole, who has the rank of rear admiral, decided not to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Maine for the reason that "it would be unwise for him to enter the political field without training." If a lot of our Senators would refrain from entering the field of Army and Navy affairs on the same ground the country and the Services would gain immeasurably thereby.

That the often heard criticism of the War Department's action in detailing Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, to the Medal of Honor Board is unjust is made evident by a perusal of the admirable and comprehensive article on "The Medal of Honor Question" that appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for July 1. The fact that General Miles is himself a Medal of Honor man is the basis for most of the criticism. The board's investigation cannot properly go beyond the ascertainment of the fact that the award was founded upon an act or action on General Miles's

part which entitled him to the medal, even under the strictest construction of the law, and the facts regarding the bestowal of the medal on this able and gallant officer are well known to the War Department, as they are set down in the Army Register. By the unmistakable language of the law further inquiry in his case (as in the instances of others) was clearly barred, and hence there could be no impropriety in the detail.

The war has stripped the military uniform of one of its most picturesque features, so far as Canadian troops are concerned. The Militia Department of the Dominion of Canada has decided that no more kilts will be issued to Scottish regiments of the Canadian overseas forces. The pipers are to be the only exceptions. Scottish corps will be allowed, however, to wear the balmoral instead of the regulation pattern caps as a distinguishing mark. It has been found that the kilt is not suitable for trench work in rainy and cold weather and has caused considerable inconvenience.

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate on June 30 passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 14303) with sixteen amendments. When the bill came back from conference committee on July 1 both houses accepted the conference agreement, under which the Senate receded from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10, the House accepting the Senate's amendments 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14. The conferees agreed to amendments 13, 15 and 16, after modifications indicated in the statement of the effect of the action of the conferees which follows:

No. 1: Appropriates \$250,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate, for protection, preservation and repair of fortifications.

No. 2: Appropriates \$200,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$254,060, as proposed by the Senate, for mining casemates, cable galleries, etc., necessary for the operation and care of submarine mines.

Nos. 3 and 4, relating to purchase, manufacture and test of field artillery ammunition: Appropriates \$6,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,700,000, as proposed by the House, and authorizes contracts in addition thereto in the sum of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 5 and 6, relating to purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon: Strikes out the increases, proposed by the Senate, of \$480,000 in cash and \$500,000 in contract authorizations.

No. 7: Appropriates \$480,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, for practice ammunition for field artillery.

Nos. 8 and 9: Inserts the language, proposed by the Senate, requiring the President to approve the report of the special board of Army and Navy officers to be appointed to investigate and test radiodynamic torpedoes before the purchase of the invention is made.

No. 10: Strikes out the provision, inserted by the Senate, requiring the special board appointed to investigate radiodynamic torpedoes to report upon the "Clark and other similar" inventions.

No. 11: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the Chief of Coast Artillery shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major general.

No. 12: Inserts the section, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the use of \$50,000 of the sums appropriated in the bill for the services of skilled draftsmen and others in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

No. 13: Appropriates \$10,000 instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the rent of space in Washington for the drafting force of the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

No. 14: Changes the section number as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 15 and 16: Restores the matter stricken out by the Senate limiting the cost of material purchased to not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the cost of manufacturing the same at government arsenals or not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of manufacturing at government arsenals, modified so that the President may waive the limitations of the section whenever in his opinion an emergency exists affecting the general welfare of the United States. The amendments also change the section numbers of the bill.

WHAT THE BILL APPROPRIATES.

Mr. Sherley, chairman of the House Fortifications Committee, made the following explanation of the measure as agreed to:

"The bill as it passed the House carried cash appropriations of \$22,368,050 and contract authorizations of \$12,300,000, a total of \$34,668,050. The amount added by the Senate was: Cash, \$3,889,060; contract authorizations, \$2,000,000; or a total of \$5,889,060; making a grand total of \$40,557,110 as the bill passed the Senate.

"The House receded on cash sums amounting to \$3,880,000 and on contract authorizations of \$1,500,000, making a total of \$4,880,000. The Senate receded on cash items of \$509,060 and on contract authorizations of \$500,000, or a total of \$1,009,060.

"The bill as agreed upon now carries, cash \$25,748,050, and contract authorizations of \$13,800,000, or a total of \$39,548,050.

"The increase as agreed upon over the bill as it passed the House amounts in cash and contract authorizations to \$4,880,000, which is largely the result of one increase by the Senate touching field artillery ammunition. The bill as it passed the House carried for field artillery ammunition \$2,700,000 cash and contract authorizations of \$1,500,000, or total cash and authorizations of \$4,200,000. The bill as it passed the Senate and as agreed to in conference carries \$6,000,000 cash and \$3,000,000 in contract authorizations, or a total of \$9,000,000 for this purpose.

"When the bill was being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, the Treat Board report, touching the amount of Field Artillery and the ammunition therefor to be accumulated as a reserve, had not been approved by the War Department, and the committee allowed all the estimates that were then asked. Since that time the report of the Treat Board has been approved, subject to certain modifications by the War Department, and in order to carry out with a reasonable degree of rapidity the recommendations embodied in that report it was believed by the War Department that the item as it passed the House should be increased. In view of the situation that confronts us, the fact that ammunition for field guns might be very necessary to have in sufficient quantities, the House conferees felt constrained to yield to the Senate in that particular.

"The only other large amendment made by the Senate related to the manufacture of seacoast cannon, where

they increased the cash appropriation of the House from \$1,084,500 to \$1,764,500, and increased the authorization for contracts from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. That increase was made by the Senate evidently under a misapprehension as to the amount of money that would be needed at this particular time, and after a reconsideration of the matter the Senate receded from its position, and the items as they passed the House were restored to the bill.

"The Senate agreed to the provision of the House touching the appointment of a board to report upon the Hammond torpedo and to purchase the same in the event that that report was favorable, with a slight modification. They provided that the money should not be expended until a favorable report by this board had been approved by the President. The House provision simply provided that the money should not be expended until and unless a favorable report had been made by this joint board of Army and Navy officers. The Senate required the approval of the President, and the House conferees were very glad to acquiesce in that further safeguarding of the provision.

"The Senate also adopted a provision calling upon this joint board to investigate an invention alleged to have been made by a Mr. Clark, or any others that might be offered touching such weapons; but inasmuch as there had never been any report made on any of those inventions, and nothing was known of them except what was obtained from the statement of a Senator that he understood there were such inventions, we did not believe this joint board should be called upon to investigate them, especially in view of the fact that we carry a \$300,000 appropriation for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which is a statutory board created for the express purpose of investigating and passing on all inventions of this character. So that it is perfectly possible for these or other inventors to have a report made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in the usual manner. The Senate accordingly receded from that amendment.

"The Senate struck out of the bill a provision that was found in Section 4, which provided that in the expenditure of the moneys appropriated in the bill contracts should not be let for a price in excess of twenty-five per cent. more than the cost of making in the arsenals, where such articles had been made, or in excess of twenty-five per cent. more than the estimated cost where such articles have not been made. The conferees restored the provision, with a proviso in the following language:

Provided, however, That whenever in the opinion of the President an emergency exists affecting the general welfare of the United States he may waive the limitation contained in this section.

"In other words, it was believed that it might be desirable, in case of any emergency confronting the country, to give to the President the right to waive that limitation as to cost, in order that we might not be deprived of the opportunity of procuring munitions that might be of great value to the country. The Senate also inserted two provisions, one authorizing the services of clerical draftsmen to be used by the Chief of Ordnance and to be paid for out of the funds appropriated in the bill, not to exceed \$50,000. That was an amendment that would have been put on the bill by the Committee on Appropriations in the House, except that under a misapprehension they thought that the matter had been sufficiently cared for in the Legislative Appropriation bill. The House, therefore, receded from its disagreement to that Senate amendment, and it is left in the bill. This provision resulted from a subsequent recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. When we framed the Legislative bill we granted to the Department everything that was asked for and besides carried into the bill provisions adopted under the emergency resolution that passed the fore part of the session. In that Legislative bill we carried a provision of \$140,000 for that purpose, but we have put 300 or 400 per cent. more work on the ordinance people than heretofore by the increases in this bill and the Army bill. It did not seem the part of wisdom to handicap the ordinance people in doing the necessary drafting work in order to be in a position to spend these sums and the House, therefore, receded.

"The Senate also put in a provision authorizing not exceeding \$5,000 of the funds to be spent for renting suitable space in Washington for draftsmen. It had been believed when the Legislative bill passed that under the rearrangement in the Army and Navy Building provided for that space might be found necessary for the ordinance people. That has not proved to be practicable, and under representations made by the Chief of Ordnance the House agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment increasing the amount to \$10,000. It requires a good deal of floor space in order to enable the draftsmen with their large tables to do their work, and the House conferees believed it proper that they should have facilities to do this important work."

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION.

Two days after the British and French armies began their great drive in the west on both banks of the River Somme, Major Morant, the military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt and the soundest and fairest of all German military critics, wrote the following "Study of the General War Situation." It is marked by a restraint of tone markedly different from all his previous writings. In his summary Major Morant says:

"Such a study indicates that all the warring nations find themselves in a critical stadium. Our enemies, like ourselves, now stand on the pinnacle of their strained endeavors. Gradually they have learned in the course of the war to launch their attacks against the Central Powers simultaneously. We must honestly admit that the organization of the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has grown more energetic and more uniform. They have learned some things from us, and their great resources in men and money, together with their many lines of communication on the open seas, enable them to make the final victory more difficult for us to expect.

"Of their strength we would be blind were we to overlook these phenomena at the end of the second year of the war, and that could not be consonant with the German character were we unwilling to realize the truth. Appreciation of the whole situation, however, nevertheless, gives us no grounds for looking pessimistically into the future. If our enemies' war organization has made progress, so have we, and I assert that in this respect we still, as before, lead the way. Unity of the will to win is a prerequisite of our final success.

"The situation on the western front is approaching a climax. The Russian offensive brought no relief from our pressure. Decisive battles, which will undoubtedly be hard, are still before us, but we do not doubt we

shall be successful, for communication between the center of resistance and the French fortification works that now form the extreme line of defense east of the Meuse has become very difficult. One can now hope for a speedy isolation of the several supporting points of the inner fort chain.

"The English are going ahead very systematically and very cautiously, reconnoitering at many points by tactically unimportant thrusts and letting their artillery work at long range, having undoubtedly great masses of ammunition available. Our English enemies are not making the mistake of losing their heads and rejoicing, like the Italians, seeing great things in little successes. The English have actually become very sober; they avoid boasting and are not calculating on a quick repetition of the Russian and Italian successes. Because of this very sobriety of judgment we again and again recognize the English determination to hold on until victory, regardless of the length of time it may take. I repeat, without an earnest settlement with England on the battlefields in the west we shall never come a step nearer peace."

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The long list of nominations for promotions in the Army, due to the provisions of the National Defense Act, which we published in our issue of July 1, page 1427 (under the heading "Army Nominations, first column and top of second column), from data furnished us in advance, were all sent to the Senate on July 3.

In addition to these nominations, the following nominations for appointment of general officers were also sent to the Senate on July 3:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills to be major general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., to be brigadier general, vice Mills, appointed major general.

Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., to be brigadier general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Col. George A. Dodd, Cav., unassigned, to be brigadier general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., to be brigadier general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., to be brigadier general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

We republish below, several nominations for promotion, which were not sufficiently complete in the advance list we published last week:

First Lieut. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E., to be captain from June 3, 1916, vice Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, promoted.

First Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., to be captain from June 3, 1916, vice Capt. Julian L. Schley, promoted.

Second Lieut. John S. Bragdon, C.E., to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Frank S. Besson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 13th Cav., to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 8th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, Inf., unassigned, to be captain, June 3, 1916, vice Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, unassigned, detailed in the General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 17th Inf., to be captain, June 18, 1916, vice Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1916.

Promotion in the Army.

Chaplain Robert R. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf., to be chaplain, with the rank of captain, from June 25, 1916, after seven years' service.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Frederick G. Dillman, 3d Inf., to be second lieutenant in C.A.C., from June 12, 1913.

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant in Infantry, from June 12, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Dental Corps.

Act. Dental Surg. Lowell B. Wright to be dental surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, from May 8, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Act. Dental Surg. Walter Lee Reesman to be dental surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, from June 12, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotions in the Army which appeared in our issues of June 10, June 24 and July 1, were confirmed by the Senate on June 29, 1916. The names appeared on pages 1327, June 10; 1393, June 24; and 1427, July 1.

THE NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following are brief records of the new general officers appointed in the Army by President Wilson, whose nominations were sent to the Senate on July 3, 1916.

GENERAL MILLS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., senior brigadier general on the active list, who has won the well merited appointment of major general to date from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy, is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor. This was awarded "for distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba July 1, 1898, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight." General Mills lost the sight of one eye from the wound.

General Mills was born in New York city May 7, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. After a detail at the Military Academy as an assistant instructor of tactics he was ordered on frontier duty in December, 1879, where he had an active experience for a number of years. These duties included service in the field in Washington, Idaho and Montana territories. While on frontier duty at Fort Custer, Mont., he was engaged with hostile Indians near Crow Agency, Nov. 5, 1877. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, in 1889. Among other duties he served in the Sioux campaign, Dec. 7, 1890, to Feb. 8, 1891, and subsequently served at Fort Grant, Ariz., and as assistant instructor in the departments of strategy and tactics and Cavalry at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth. He took part in the Santiago campaign in the Spanish War, first joining the regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He was acting assistant adjutant general of the Cavalry brigade under General Young, which later became the 2d Brigade, Cavalry Division. He was brigade inspector from June 4 to June 29, 1898, and became brigade adjutant general on the latter date. He participated in the battles at Las Guasimas, June 24, and Santiago de Cuba, July 1, being commended for energy and cool courage and conspicuous

daring in the first battle, and was severely wounded in the second.

He was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy in August, 1898, and was appointed captain and A.A.G., U.S. Volunteers, in May, 1898, being honorably discharged the following September. He was promoted captain, 6th Cavalry, in October, 1898, and was transferred to the 1st Cavalry in August, 1899. General Mills, among other duties, went to the Philippines, where he was in command of the Department of Visayas, Jan. 14, 1907, to March 2, 1908. He was also in command of the Department of Luzon and later of the Department of the Gulf. General Mills was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in February, 1904, and was appointed brigadier general, U.S.A., in May, 1904. He served as a member of the General Staff and as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs (now known as Militia Bureau) of the War Department, where he has performed most valuable services.

GENERAL MORTON.

Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., appointed brigadier general July 1, 1916, vice Mills, appointed major general, stood No. 15 on the lineal list of colonels of Infantry. He was born in Maine Jan. 15, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. He remained an officer of the latter regiment until detailed as Inspector General Feb. 15, 1906. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, Nov. 29, 1909, and was again detailed Inspector General March 12, 1910. Colonel Morton's first service after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, from Sept. 30, 1883, to June, 1888, part of which time he was in the field after hostile Indians. He also served at Fort Lewis, Colo., to Feb. 11, 1889, and was then detailed to college duty. He was also, among other duties, on general recruiting service in New York and Maine, and was detailed for duty with the National Guard of the latter state. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until honorably mustered out, Oct. 30, 1898. After serving on the Pacific coast he went to the Philippines and served in Negros and Panay Islands against insurgents from Jan. 13, 1900, to the close of hostilities. After returning to the United States in 1902 he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth and at the Army War College, and in 1905 went to the Philippines, serving in Samar against Pulajanes, commanding Warwick Barracks and as inspector general, Philippine Division, to June 14, 1907. He was subsequently inspector general, Department of Colorado, and his last assignment was to duty in the Canal Zone. He reached the grade of colonel March 30, 1912.

GENERAL ADAMS.

Col. Granger Adams, 5th U.S. Field Art., appointed brigadier general July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy, was born in New York Sept. 28, 1852, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1884; captain, 7th Artillery, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, in 1903; lieutenant colonel, 1907, and colonel, 5th Field Artillery, in March, 1911. He is a graduate of the Army School, class of 1882. Colonel Adams served at various posts on the Atlantic and Pacific, was senior instructor of Artillery tactics at West Point and also served on college duty. In 1898 he was on duty as A.Q.M. and A.C.S. in connection with the muster in of New York Volunteers at Peekskill. He was in command of the post of Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, from Oct. 1, 1903, until the evacuation by the United States troops in January, 1904. He subsequently, among other duties, served at Fort Barrancas, Fort Riley and other posts in the United States, and went to the Philippines in 1907. He was on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff and was also president of the Field Artillery Board in 1910. His last assignment to duty was at Fort Sill, Okla. He will retire for age Sept. 28, 1916.

GENERAL DODD.

Col. George A. Dodd, Cav., unassigned, appointed brigadier general July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy, was No. 1 on the lineal list of colonels of Cavalry and reached the grade of colonel April 14, 1908. He will retire for age July 26, 1916, and has been among the officers performing hard work in chasing Villa bandits in Mexico. He was born in Pennsylvania July 26, 1852, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, and is one of the best known Cavalry officers in the Army. After being commissioned second lieutenant in 1876 he was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. While holding a commission as captain, 3d Cavalry, the admirable exhibitions and skill of his troop at Madison Square Garden, New York city, during military tournaments will be remembered by many. Colonel Dodd, after graduation as a second lieutenant, saw considerable experience on the Western frontier. Among other duties he was with the Powder River expedition of 1877, and with the Ute expedition of 1879, besides scouting in Dakota, Arizona and Indian Territory. He was in the field suppressing disturbances in Oklahoma in 1903, and on duty in Chicago quelling riots in 1894. He served in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, being engaged in the battle of San Juan and the siege and operation against Santiago. Colonel Dodd also served in the Philippines and with the General Staff, with station in Chicago, Ill., and on the Texas border. Colonel Dodd reached the grade of captain in 1889, major, 14th Cavalry, 1901; lieutenant colonel 10th Cavalry, in 1904, and was transferred to the 4th Cavalry in 1907. He was promoted colonel, 12th Cavalry, in April, 1908, and was unassigned in September, 1911. The march of Colonel Dodd's forces from Hachita to Casas Grandes, Mexico, early this year, a distance of slightly over one hundred miles, is considered one of the finest marching records in the Army. Smaller bodies of picked men had made marches of seventy miles in twenty-four hours, but for a large force to maintain an average speed of fifty miles a day in rough, desert country was remarkable. Colonel Dodd's column was in the saddle almost continuously for sixty hours. Spurred on by reports that Mormon colonists at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, were in danger of massacre by Villistas, the troopers covered one hundred miles of the most difficult desert country in Chihuahua on forced marches. The column was led by Mormon scouts, who knew every water hole, trail and road along the route.

GENERAL PLUMMER.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th U.S. Inf., appointed brigadier general July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy, was the twentieth senior colonel on the lineal list and an additional number in his grade. He was born in Maryland Sept. 24, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 10th Infantry. He served with the 10th Infantry until promoted major, 3d Inf., Dec. 31, 1902. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, Oct. 20, 1910. In 1899 he served

as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, where he was with General Lawton's division, and took part in the capture of San Miguel de Mayumo and operations under General Funston. He was mustered out of the Volunteers in May, 1901. His previous service included duty in New Mexico and Oklahoma from April, 1893, to April, 1898, during Indian troubles. He was Q.M., 5th Army Corps, in camp near Santiago, Cuba, July 3 to Aug. 18, 1898, and was later aid to Major General Shafter. Following Philippine service, he served in Alaska and at posts in Washington, and his last assignment to duty was on the Texas border. He reached the grade of colonel March 11, 1911.

GENERAL TOWNSLEY.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., appointed brigadier general from July 1, 1916, to fill an original vacancy, stood No. 5 on the lineal list of colonels of Coast Artillery. He was born in New York Sept. 24, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, being assigned to the 4th Artillery. He was an officer in that organization to Jan. 31, 1902, when he was detailed to the Q.M.D. He was promoted major, Artillery Corps, June 20, 1905, and lieutenant colonel Oct. 10, 1908. Colonel Townsley, who is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1884, after being assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was on scouting duty in Arizona during October and November of that year, and then served at various posts in the East. He was assistant professor of drawing at the U.S. Military Academy from August, 1885, to October, 1888. Subsequent service included duty at Fort Adams and Washington, and during the war with Spain, while serving as major and chief ordnance officer of Volunteers, he was in charge of the Ordnance Office, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, and was in charge of the Ordnance Office, Department of Havana, to March 30, 1899. He served at Fort Strong, Mass., and Fort Barrancas, Fla., and was C.O., Artillery District of Pensacola. He was on duty at Galveston, Texas, and Superintendent of the U.S.M.A.

NEEDS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, U.S.A., who has been designated to co-operate with the American Red Cross in organizing medical preparedness work, shows in an article in the magazine of the New York Times of July 2, written before the National Defense Act passed Congress, how necessary it is to train physicians and surgeons for duty in time of war and to create efficient machinery for the care of the wounded. Colonel Kean says:

"The Medical Corps of the Regular Army consists of 444 officers, or 4.6 to the thousand men. The ideal proposition is ten to the thousand. The maximum provided for by the House preparedness bill was seven to the thousand. The Senate bill makes provision for a proportion of 5.3. It is therefore certain that there will be less than seven to the thousand. The Government, in adopting this proportion, is expecting civilians to furnish the remainder if war breaks out. As a matter of fact, there is no prospect that we ever will see a time when it will not be necessary to rely upon civilians. Preparedness is needed here.

"The chief surgeon of a division has under his immediate control nearly 100 medical officers, nearly a thousand sanitary soldiers, forty-eight ambulances, more than 500 animals and numerous wagons. Distances are very great. A division in column from head to rear on a single road will measure upward of twenty miles. Deployed for battle, the front of a division, depending upon the nature of the ground, will be from three to six miles. Unless each unit is in its proper place at the right time, the whole mechanism will be disarranged. The chief surgeon must keep in touch with all his units and dispose them in the manner best suited to meet conditions as they arise. He must make his decisions from the map of the country and be able to tell from a military map where shelter for his ambulance companies and field hospitals can be found. He must have a sufficient knowledge of tactics to form a good idea of the nature of the action from the lay of the land, and he must dispose his sanitary troops accordingly.

"In a moderately severe engagement ten per cent of casualties can be expected, while in a severe engagement this figure will rise to twenty or even thirty. At the lesser figure there would be 2,200 wounded to care for, and at the higher 6,600 (to a division). When the question of transportation over bad roads and uncertain distances for such numbers is considered the problem is a most serious one. It can be accomplished only by a perfectly trained machine. This is the reason why there should be preparatory training of the civilians who are to aid in caring for the wounded. That is the job of the American Red Cross, for which it must make preparation."

GOOD ADVICE TO ARTILLERY MILITIA.

New York, July 1, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The gentleman who in your issue of July 1 veils his identity under the anonymity of "Coast Artillery Militia Captain" apparently fails to recognize that the condition of "fretting and chafing" in which he says the Coast Artillery Militia (presumably including himself) now is, is not a state of mind conducive to calm judgment and sound conclusions.

Advice as to how to run the Government and criticism of adopted policies are never lacking in periods of popular excitement. It is in better taste, however, to leave all such sage advice to the layman. Persons in the military service are doubtless entitled to hold personal opinions (so long as they hold them), but it has long been considered good form for soldiers to obey orders, and not to criticize them.

It apparently has not occurred to your correspondent that although Coast Artillery troops are trained as Infantry, neither Infantry nor Cavalry can man the seacoast fortifications. In the present condition of the diplomatic relations of the country it may possibly be unwise to strip the coast forts of all manning parties.

Your correspondent has failed to state his qualifications as a prophet, but I am free to say that the large number of recruits (over 1,000) who have joined the New York Coast Artillery commands since the present excitement began does not seem to indicate that this branch of the Service is disintegrating.

Your correspondent should do several things. He should control his ardent lust for immediate battle, acquire a calm mind, comprehensive mental horizon and beware of hasty judgments.

W. IRVING TAYLOR,
Lieut. Col., Coast Defense Officer.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Robert Grimes Coman, U.S.N., and Miss May McMeans were married at Santa Rosa, Cal., on June 10, 1916.

Mr. Eric P. Stone, son of Med. Dir. E. P. Stone, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stone, and Miss Eleanor Tilden Williams, daughter of Mrs. Armstrong T. Williams, of Brookline, Mass., were married at The Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, Mass., on June 15, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Ridenbaugh announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Florence, to Capt. Calvin Duvall Cowler, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Zaring have announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut. Ellis S. Stone, U.S.N., now serving on board the Arkansas. The wedding is planned for October.

An engagement of much interest in Army circles was announced at a luncheon given recently at Johnson City, Tenn., the home of the bride-to-be, Miss Pansy Painter. The groom, Lieut. Charles M. Milliken, is a graduate of West Point, class of 1914, and now of the 30th Infantry, at Eagle Pass, Texas. The luncheon was a lovely and unique one. The decorations were pink roses and masses of pink balloons filled with gas and suspended in the air at each place. Just as the guests, numbering fifty, were seated the hostess's balloon burst and from it fell a card announcing the engagement. Little Miss Elizabeth White then presented Miss Painter with a military bouquet, on which was tied the engagement ring. The date for the wedding has not been announced, but it will take place at an early date.

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Katharine Rains Paul were married at Short Hills, N.J., on July 5.

Miss Milly Louisa Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Millicent Leslie Nugent and granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Nugent, U.S.A., and Rex Preston Sheldon, of Salisbury, Vt., were married at St. Luke's Church, New York city, on July 3, by the Rev. George Ashton Oldham.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Clifford to Lieut. Ole O. Hagen, U.S.N., was solemnized at St. Agnes's Church, San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, June 27, Rev. J. S. Burns officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Eileen Clifford, and Ensign Robert T. Darrow, U.S.N., was best man. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Kennedy, Charles Clifford, jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund D. Almy, U.S.N. A wedding breakfast was served at the Palace Hotel. Lieutenant Hagen's ship, the U.S.S. South Dakota, has been ordered to Mexican waters, and Mrs. Hagen will be in San Diego during her husband's absence.

Mrs. Leverett Bradley, of 20 Brimmer street, Boston, Mass., announces the marriage, on June 25, 1916, of her daughter, Margaret Hinchley Bradley, to Capt. Roger Dyer Swaim, of the 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery. The marriage was to have taken place at the camp in Framingham, and plans for the wedding there were hastily arranged, but because of the unfavorable weather conditions, it was decided to have the ceremony at St. John's Episcopal Church in Framingham Center. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, Rev. Joseph S. Swaim, D.D., of Cambridge, who was assisted by Rev. Murray Dewart, of Winchester, chaplain of the 1st Field Artillery. The bride was escorted into the church by one of her brothers, Leverett Bradley, who gave her in marriage and two other brothers, Walter H. Bradley and Ralph Bradley, the latter a member of Battery A, also acted as her escorts. The bridegroom had as his best man his brother, Dr. Loring Swaim, and a dozen or more fellow officers. Following the service at the church there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Harvey. The bride had intended to have a large wedding in September, at Trinity Church. Mrs. Swaim will be for the present at Framingham, where a cottage has been taken and her mother, Mrs. Bradley, also is to remain there for a time.

A brilliant wedding at Nogales, Ariz., June 21, 1916, was that at the home of Senator and Mrs. James A. Harrison, when their eldest daughter, Miss Virginia Harrison, was married to Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, jr., 12th Inf., U.S.A. Those present were intimate friends and relatives only of the high contracting parties. The house was decorated beautifully and exquisitely. Ferns and Shasta daisies were in abundance and profusion in the dining room, while the veranda, where was located the punch bowl, was a riot of lovely sweet pea blossoms. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Harrison, who was gowned most beautifully in an imported creation of rose tulle and taffeta, with silver trimmings. She wore a large picture hat and carried a shepherd's crook tied with pink tulle, with a bouquet of pink roses and ferns. The bride wore white duchesse satin and tulle. The gown was quite short, with court train, and a long billowy veil was held in place with sprays of orange blossoms. The toes of her slippers were decorated with orange blossoms, and the same exquisite blossoms fell in the ruffles of tulle about the bottom of the gown. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The only ornament she wore was a brooch set with pearls and diamonds, a gift from the groom. Little Miss Marjorie Barr was ring bearer, and Miss Anne Gillem, carried the bride's train. Miss Carolyn Gillem, sister of the groom, was gowned becomingly in white organdie. Appropriate wedding music was played. Lieut. M. H. Quesenberry, 12th U.S. Inf., was best man. The bride was given away by her father. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served after the wedding. The table was decorated artistically and beautifully. The bride cut the wedding cake with the saber of the groom. The bride and groom left for a honeymoon in California, and are now at home at Nogales, Ariz. The happy pair were recipients of many elegant and costly gifts. The bride is a graduate of the College of Notre Dame, in San Jose, Cal. The groom is a son of Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 7th Cav., U.S.A.

On June 12, 1916, a wedding took place in the garrison, Schofield Barracks, H.T., in which all took much interest, being that of Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Annie Carpenter, niece of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey, U.S.A. The Bailey quarters, where the wedding took place, were decorated throughout in green and bridal white. Stately Ascension lilies in tall baskets stood in every corner and were banked on the mantel piece, in front of which the bridal party stood while the ceremony was being performed. The marriage service was performed by Rev. Canon Ault. Mrs. William Aiken sang "O Promise Me," at the conclusion of which the bride came down the stairs on the arm of her uncle, Colonel Bailey, passing through an arch of Ascension lilies, tied to the newel posts of the stairway. Little Miss Henrietta Hall was the bride's

only attendant. The bride's gown was fashioned of soft shimmering satin, with wattleau train, and trimmed in pearl and silver, and her tulle veil was caught to her hair with gardenias. She carried a shower bouquet of pure white sweet-peas and gardenias. At the conclusion of the ceremony a bridal supper was served. The large table where the bride's cake stood was beautiful in its setting of flowers, with wreaths of pink sweet peas and forget-me-nots laid about the cake on the cloth. Carrying out one of the prettiest old Army customs the bride cut the cake with her husband's saber, and Miss Katherine Lenihan will be the next bride, according to the old prophecy of the ring found in the bride's cake. After the reception Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins left for town amid a shower of rice and confetti, to sail for the coast on the Ventura on Tuesday, June 18.

The residence of Dr. and Mrs. George S. Sykes, at Galveston, Texas, was the scene of a pretty wedding June 26, when their daughter, Miss Ethel Mary Sykes, became the bride of Lieut. William Claude Washington, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Crockett. Rev. Father J. S. Murphy, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, officiated. The bride was gowned for traveling and looked very pretty and attractive in a coat suit of Galt-blue silk gabardine with corsage bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. A becoming hat of gray straw, trimmed with French flowers, and with accessories to match, completed her stylish toilette. Among the out-of-town guests here for the ceremony were the groom's parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Stark Washington and Miss Althea Washington, of Austin, Texas, and the bride's sister, Mrs. W. E. Metzger and little son, Master Eric, jr., of Austin. Lieut. and Mrs. Washington left for a brief wedding trip up the state, and returning will be at home at Fort Crockett. The bride is very popular in social and literary circles and much endeared to a host of friends. The groom, like the bride, is a native Texan, and during his stay in Galveston has made a host of warm friends.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was the scene of a beautiful military wedding on the evening of June 28, when the marriage of Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Lieut. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, was solemnized by the Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. George Lloyd, of St. Paul's. The double ring ceremony was performed in the assembly hall of the Administration Building, the walls of which were entirely covered with a lattice of leaves and daisies through which shone many small electric lights. Garlands of green leaves and daisies were stretched from the ceilings. An aisle formed of white satin ribbon ran the entire length of the hall. Up this the bridal party marched to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march. Miss Elizabeth Jones was maid of honor for her sister. She wore an organdie frock made with hoop skirt and basque effect and carried a shower of Ophelia roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Lemens and Miss Virginia Rockwell, were gowned in taffeta—pink, blue and Nile green in color, made alike with bouffante skirts, embroidered in silver and gold. They wore picture hats of white lace and carried Ophelia roses. Cecile St. Sure and Katharine Kennedy, charming little flower girls, wore white organdie frocks, miniatures of the gowns worn by the bridesmaids. They carried baskets filled with Ophelia roses. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very handsome and rather unusual gown of imported Oriental cloth elaborately embroidered, made with short full skirts with a tracery of seed pearls. The train was of rich satin with orange blossoms. A veil of tulle completed the gown. She carried bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The bride's mother wore a modish gown of black and white, with a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Lieut. A. M. Jones was best man. During the ceremony "O promise me" was softly rendered by the orchestra, and on the completion of it, the Mendelssohn wedding march, to the strains of which the bridal party marched under an arch formed by the crossed sabers of the officers of the garrison. A dance followed the formal reception. Receiving with the bride and her attendants were Mesdames Kennedy and Stodter. The bride cut the cake with the groom's saber, after which a buffet supper was served. Those assisting were Mesdames Pyles, Dillingham, Collins, Craig and McCammon. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, among them a silver service from the officers and ladies of the garrison; a silver basket from members of the 15th Recruit Company; and a cut glass punch bowl and set from the Hospital Corps.

(Continued on a later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Calder, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Shafter, H.T., on June 12, 1916.

A son, William Winans, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. George Le Roy Converse, jr., 4th U.S. Cav., at Fort Shafter, H.T., on June 7.

The birth of a son, John Latham Gatchell, to Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell on June 30, 1916, at Providence, R.I., is announced.

"We congratulate the officers and men of the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of Vermont," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "in having at their head in the person of Col. Ira L. Reeves a man who has had thorough experience in the Regular Army in both Cuba and the Philippines, and who knows how to care for the health and lives of his men as well as how to lead them in doing efficient service. Camp life often claims as many victims as the guns of the enemy, and insistence upon thorough sanitation and observance of the proper camp regulations are of the first importance. Vermont in putting Colonel Reeves at the head of its Infantry regiment has again demonstrated that it always pays in selecting a public servant to pick a man who knows the business in hand thoroughly and well."

Mrs. Harry D. Hopkins was hostess at a beautifully arranged auction bridge party given at her home at Fort Worden, Wash., June 23, in honor of Mrs. Greenough, wife of Capt. E. A. Greenough, U.S.A., who recently arrived at Fort Worden. Mrs. Hopkins's guests included only those ladies who have called on Mrs. Greenough. A profusion of Caroline Testout roses made effective pink decorations in the dining room. The library was beautified with a wealth of red roses, and the drawing room was charming with masses of roses and greens arranged in every available nook. The attractive prizes were won by Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Pitz. Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Plummer, who assisted the hostess, were each awarded a pretty gift. The guests were Mrs. George McManus, Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. S. R. Beard, Mrs. Burgin, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Pitz and Mrs. Greenough, of Fort Worden; Mrs. John L. Hughes and Mrs. Robert Todd Oliver, of Fort Flagler; Mrs. William L. Clark, Mrs. Charles F. Kuhn, Mrs. John Dobbs, Mrs. D. H. Hill, Mrs. F. W. Hastings, Mrs. R. B. Ringwalt, Mrs. N. C. Strong, Mrs. Charles Butler, Mrs. Frank Plummer and Miss Downs.

(Continued on a later page.)

NATIONAL GUARD TO THE BORDER.

NEW YORK TROOPS.

The 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., under Colonel Fisk, arrived at its border station, McAllen, Texas, before daybreak on Sunday, July 2, in first class shape. McAllen is thirty-five miles west of Brownsville and is one of several towns whose business men offered inducements to have troops encamp there. The 7th was the first regiment to arrive on the Texas border of all the National Guard in the Eastern Department. It had all its stores out of the train and began establishing camp before the blazing sun got high on the prairie. The camp of the 7th is about a mile from the center of the town of McAllen and about a quarter of a mile from the station. The 71st N.Y., under Colonel Bates, was the second regiment to arrive. It started to detrain at 11 a.m. July 2 and pitched camp next to the 7th Regiment. The 14th N.Y., under Colonel Foote, arrived at its station at Mission, Texas, on the afternoon of July 2. Mission is five miles to the west of McAllen. All three regiments arrived in good condition and made the best of the new conditions, unloading baggage and pitching camp and attending to other details in a businesslike manner, as if it had been an everyday experience.

The sites of all the camps are on a prairie where cactus, sage brush and tropical vegetation are plentiful, and also snakes. The sites are healthy ones and had to be cleared in some cases to a considerable extent, while in others a great deal of the work had been done by citizens.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and staff arrived at McAllen, Texas, July 2. General Dyer, Col. F. W. Ward, chief of staff and intelligence officer on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York; Major F. L. V. Hoppin, 1st Lieut. Warren Barber and 1st Lieut. Louis Montant, of General Dyer's staff, dined on July 1 at Brownsville, Texas, with Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville district. General Parker and General Dyer are old friends, as General Parker served with the 12th N.Y. Volunteers as a major in 1898, General Dyer at that time being in the regiment as major.

Troops C, G, H and M of the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., under Lieut. Col. J. C. McLeer, entrained for the border at Yonkers July 1. There were 320 men in the four troops.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division of the New York National Guard, left New York for the border on July 1. His headquarters in Texas will until further orders be at McAllen. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Majors Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward Olmstead, J. Leslie Kincaid, Lieut. Col. William Terriberry and Lieut. Alfred Wendt. Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger and Major Allan Regan, of the staff, will remain in New York until all the troops from New York have departed. The reduction in rank of a number of officers on the staff of General O'Ryan was made to conform to Army Regulations.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, 1st Field Art., N.Y., and Battery B, Capt. R. D. Mills, of his command, under Capt. W. C. McClure, and the Hospital Corps and band entrained at Yonkers July 3 for the border. Besides Colonel Smith, the other officers departing were Major Robert P. Wadhams, regimental surgeon; 1st Lieut. Harold Lawson, adjutant; Capt. Francis Bowne, Q.M.; Capt. Alvin R. Perry, commissary, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, chaplain.

With Col. Frank H. Norton in command, the 23d N.Y., some 1,100 strong, entrained on the Erie road at Jersey City at 6 p.m. July 4 for the Texas border.

Col. John H. Foote, commanding the 14th N.Y., has reported that Privts. Robert Daley and Louis Reitz, of Company H of his command, were drowned at Jerome, Mo., June 29, while bathing in the Gasconade River. The 14th's train had been sidetracked at Jerome, and many men took advantage to bathe. The two unfortunate men were carried away by the swift current. An effort to save them was unsuccessful. The river was searched for several hours for their bodies. Q.M. Sergt. Nathaniel Garrett died suddenly of heart disease July 3. His body was sent to his former home in Brooklyn. Garrett's son is a bugler in the same regiment.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey National Guardsmen for the present are to be on patrol duty along the border of Arizona. The field hospital and ambulance company of the New Jersey N.G. arrived at El Paso, Texas, July 1, and was sent on to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. Batteries A and B have also been sent to Douglas.

The 5th N.J. left Sea Girt June 30 for the Mexican border. It took 1,400 men of its own and 178 recruits for the 1st Infantry, which had left several days previous.

The 4th Regiment of Jersey City and the Signal company entrained at Sea Girt July 1 for the border. They were to entrain at 10 a.m., but it was noon before the regiment left and four o'clock when the Signal company got away. The delays were due to failure to get the baggage loaded and to the fact that the Signal company was short twenty horses, which had to be taken from Troops B and D. Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine left on the 4th Regiment train and will assume command of his brigade at the border.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first unit from the Pennsylvania National Guard entrained at Mt. Gretna at 11:40 p.m. on June 29 for the Texas border. It was Company B of the Engineers, comprising a total of 223 officers and men. The men had been aboard the train with their equipment for some twenty-four hours previous to the start. The 2d Regiment of Infantry left Mt. Gretna at 6 p.m. on June 30, with something over 900 officers and enlisted men. Col. H. D. Turner was in command. The regiment was ordered to entrain at 12:30 noon, but an inspection of the cars previous to the departure of the regiment demonstrated that they had not been properly cleaned and disinfected, the water coolers had not been filled with water, and it was decided to have the train in proper condition before the troops got aboard. The cars were sent to Harrisburg for disinfecting and cleaning. When the train returned it was found that a number of unsuitable cars had been added to it, and Colonel Turner very properly refused to entrain his command until proper cars were substituted. On the promise that suitable cars would be given the regiment at Lebanon or Reading the regiment finally entrained. Most of the men were fully equipped, but a number of them were taken without the necessary field equipment.

Some men wore civilian hats and trousers, and others lacked blankets and cartridge belts, etc.

The 1st and 3d Regiments of Infantry left Mt. Gretna for the border on July 1. Gen. William G. Price, jr., 1st Brigade, with his staff, went with the 3d Regiment. Four officers, including Col. T. Cresswell, and 100 enlisted men had failed to pass the physical examination. Lieutenant Colonel Kemp was in command of the 3d.

The 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Richard Coulter, with fifty-five officers and 1,280 men, left Mt. Gretna for the border on July 2. This regiment served in the Philippines during the war with Spain.

With the departure of the 16th Infantry of Pa. N.G., Col. George C. Rickards, from Mt. Gretna, July 3, for Texas, 1,197 men were added to the number already despatched by Pennsylvania for the Mexican border. This makes the whole number up to and including July 3 5,941 officers and men.

The 18th Infantry, N.G. Pa., departed in three sections, fully rationed, for the Mexican border from Mt. Gretna July 4, 1,057 strong, under Col. J. L. Kearns. The men, on being placed in the trains, were instructed how to use their fifteen days' rations so as not to cause waste or shortage.

The 1st Field Artillery, Pa.N.G., left Mt. Gretna for the Texas border on July 5 with plenty of rations. Major General Clement and staff left for Texas with the regiment. The staff included Col. G. Van Horn Mosley, U.S.A., as chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, as C.Q.M.; Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Majors Rhoades, Davis, Taggart, Henthelisel, Arnold and Crookston.

OTHER EASTERN STATES.

The 1st Regiment of Vermont, Col. Ira L. Reeves (captain, U.S.A., retired), which left Fort Ethan Allen for Texas June 27, after being in camp five days, had forty-seven officers and 859 men. The rank and file of the regiment are composed of Vermont's best young men, Company C being recruited largely of students of the University of Vermont. It rained heavily while the regiment began entraining at 12:45 p.m., and as all the cooking equipment had been packed the previous day the men could only be supplied with a cold and scanty breakfast. There was a tedious three-hour wait between the entraining of the second and third detachments, caused by the completion of the physical examination for the men of Companies A, B, C and D. Not all of the men had received ponchos and because of some hitch in arrangements they were forced to stand in the rain for some time before entraining. The cars were the ordinary passenger coaches, but Colonel Reeves ordered a supply of short boards to be provided, which may be laid over two adjoining car seats, and covered with blankets, thus forming a fairly comfortable bunk. Four commissary cars with an adequate supply of both food and fresh drinking water also formed a section of the train. Each soldier was issued a five days' supply of cooked rations.

Brig. Gen. E. L. Sweetzer, of Massachusetts, is in command of the Massachusetts brigade, whose station is at El Paso, Texas. The first of the troops to arrive from the Bay State were the Field Ambulance and Hospital Corps and Signal companies, which arrived on July 1. The 9th, 5th and 8th Regiments of Infantry

(Continued on page 1466.)

In a statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs Capt. F. D. Bassett, jr., U.S.N., Chief of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, urges the passage of H.R. 16602, for the pay of the Naval Militia, in order to place the Naval Militia on the same basis as the National Guard. He called attention to the fact that the Naval Militia had the same allowances under the Dick bill that the National Guard did, and said: "Now we are attempting in this new bill to give the Naval Militia pay commensurate with that of the National Guard." Captain Bassett went on to state: "It standardizes the length of service throughout the country for the Naval Militia, the standard being set at three years, and it is provided, as now in the Navy, that a man may re-enlist for a period of one, two or three years, it not being necessary for him to re-enlist for the full period of three years." Captain Bassett explained that the bill gives the Naval Militia the same status as the National Guard. He said: "Sending the Naval Militia to sea on public vessels does not alter the constitutional provision that Militia cannot be sent out of the United States, even though the public vessels are considered United States soil. That being the case, it was necessary to prepare a bill which would federalize the Naval Militia. It is thought that the provisions of H.R. 16602 accomplish this purpose by creating a Federal force into which the President may enroll or draft such members of the Naval Militia as may volunteer or be compelled to serve." In response to a question as to the terms under which a man can draw pay, Captain Bassett said: "If he is to get all of his retainer pay he must attend forty-eight drills; if he attends fifty per cent. of the drills during the year he can only draw one-half of what we call his retainer pay, and for a lesser number of drills than that he gets no retainer pay. If he attends thirty-six drills he will get seventy-five per cent. of the retainer pay which he would have been allowed had he attended forty-eight drills. Of course, the full retainer pay is given to every man if he attends the maximum number of drills, and if he attends a lesser number, down to fifty per cent., he will get a proportionate part of his retainer pay."

The leading article in the July-August number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution is the Reeve memorial prize essay by Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., 2d Inf., N.G.N.J., entitled, "Military Training—Valuable and Valueless." Captain Stockton sums up his conclusions in these pregnant phrases that should be taken to heart and studied by all those of the pacifist breed who object to athletic training in our schools, and by misguided "preparedness" advocates, to whom Captain Stockton pays some particular attention. These phrases read: "Military training is invaluable in peace as well as in war. Military drill is not military training. Military theory is not military training. Military training requires that those receiving it be constantly in uniform, constantly under discipline, and in a constant military atmosphere. It cannot be imparted by an intermittent application of discipline, nor in a very short period of time." Capt. Samuel Richard Wharton, I.N.G., retired, writes on "A Military System for the United States of America"; Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., U.S.A., shows "The Evolution of a Military Arm," this being one of the prize essays that received honorable mention, and Major Gen. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, describes and analyzes the "Militia Past and Present." The Journal reproduces in this number the Army War Col-

lege's study on "A Proper Military Policy for the United States."

An order was issued by the War Department, and later suspended, which divided the Southern Department into three departments in command of the two major generals and the brigadier general on the border and in Mexico. The order prescribes (a) Southern Department, under Major Gen. Frederick Funston, to embrace that part of the present Southern Department to a line east of El Paso; (b) the Department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas, to be established under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to extend from the western boundary of the Southern Department to the 109th meridian; (c) that portion of the Southern Department west of the 109th meridian, to be assigned to the Western Department under the command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with field headquarters at Douglas, Ariz. When the order was suspended it was reported that it would not be put into effect until a new commander for all the forces was selected. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, was mentioned in connection with this reorganization of the forces on the border. As General Wood is the senior major general he would naturally be selected for the command, aside from his special qualifications for the work. But the War Department states that no plans of this character are under consideration at present.

Some idea of the work of the Q.M. depot at Philadelphia, Pa., had in sending out equipment to the National Guard on rush orders may be gathered from the fact that supplies had to be hurriedly shipped to twenty-one states in the Eastern Department. Exactly 201 carloads of supplies up to July 2 were sent from the arsenal, where Lieut. Col. George H. Penrose, Q.M.C., was in charge. The speed at which the supplies left was due to the co-operation that Colonel Penrose had from his men and the freedom from all red tape. There were 5,000,000 pounds of material, valued at \$10,000,000, shipped. They consisted of ordnance, equipment, clothing and other supplies for the men. It is declared to be the best record ever made in the United States in the history of equipping men. Colonel Penrose, with his men, worked day and night. There was no let up. He has awarded contracts daily averaging \$1,000,000, and General Wood placed so much confidence in his ability and executive powers that he gave him carte blanche, just so long as he delivered the supplies. As every trainload of materials left the arsenal, another lot was ordered at once, so there would be no shortage of anything that might be wanted at the earliest possible moment. The following ordnance sergeants of the Army are on duty at the Philadelphia depot in connection with the ordnance stores there: Otis I. Minter, Ottmar Kulmus and Hugh Carmack.

Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in a Philadelphia despatch to the New York Tribune is given as authority for the statement that gas bombs, incendiary bombs, aerial bombs and hand grenades are being made and experimented on at the Frankford Arsenal for use of the U.S. Army. Experiments are being conducted with a new gas bomb which will contain a combination of sulphur dioxide, a deadly gas, and several other poisonous gases. An aerial bomb, which tests show to be satisfactory in a high degree, is on a new principle. Instead of being dependent on atmospheric pressure, the fuse depends solely on a clock-like arrangement. "This is considered advantageous," Colonel Montgomery is quoted as saying, "because when the bomb has been timed for such a height the rarified atmosphere at high altitudes causes a too rapid burning of the fuse. But with the clockwork arrangement the bomb will explode exactly where desired." After many attempts a successful hand grenade is now being made. It has been arranged so that the mere dropping of the missile will result in no explosion. It is only the rapid hurling through the air and the impact that set it alive.

Every man in the National Guard will, in the opinion of the Des Moines, Iowa, Capital, be improved by his military service. He may never set foot on Mexican soil. But he will be drilled, and prepared for real military life. "The Government," the Capital says, "was slow in calling the Guard to the colors. The Guard should have had six months' drill now and thus be ready to march into Mexico, if necessary. The Government should call for 100,000 Volunteers and these men should be prepared as rapidly as possible for service. The United States should have 200,000 men on the border by the first of September. If this army shall not be needed in Mexico, the moral effect on the European world will be beneficial. When the war ends on the other side we should have an Army well drilled and well equipped, to be prepared for what may happen. If the United States really intends to invade Mexico, all present American troops in that country should be withdrawn to the border. It would be foolish to keep a tantalizing expedition out in the desert. Such an event only gives the Mexicans a chance to humiliate us by a lot of murderous killings."

After being in China for four years the 15th Infantry, U.S. Army, has decided to have a paper of its own, just as the Military Service Institution has its Journal. Thus appears The Sentinel, Vol. 1, No. 1, and dated Tientsin, China, May, 1916. Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 15th Inf., is the editor of The Sentinel, and he has made a bright little sheet of it, whose pages are thrown open to the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers for inquiries, comments and complaints. Editor Watts quotes an officer who recently returned to the Philippines and visited some brother officers in the 15th Infantry as saying: "I wish you might have seen our troops in China. For smartness of dress and appearance I have seen nothing superior to them in our own or any other army during my whole service. Their discipline is excellent, and they are a credit to themselves and to the Service and country they represent." The "troops in China" were the 15th Infantry, of course, which Editor Watts takes as a "gratifying tribute to our regiment."

Thirty-five officers of the 1st U.S. Cavalry gave a dinner to Col. Frederick S. Foltz at the Gadsden Hotel, Douglas, Ariz., on the night of July 1. The regiment is strung out along the border from New Mexico to Calexico, but every officer was present who could be spared from duty. The dinner was an occasion of much sentiment as being the last regimental gathering before thirty-eight of its officers change grades or regiments on promotion. There has always been much regimental

spirit in the 1st Cavalry, which, as the 1st Dragoons, dates from 1833, and passed through Arizona seventy years ago this autumn on its celebrated march to California from Fort Leavenworth under Kearny. Colonel Foltz left the regiment in March for a severe surgical operation at the Mayos, and returned this week with health completely restored, which is the occasion of much satisfaction in the regiment. A feature of the dinner was the sending of a night letter of greetings to Gen. E. J. McClernand, the former colonel of the 1st Cavalry and much esteemed by it.

Letters to the Guardsmen on the Mexican border have begun to accumulate in the New York Post Office because of insufficient address. It was pointed out at the post office that it is essential in order to insure prompt delivery that the address should contain the addressee's name, together with his rank, and the unit to which he is attached. A proper address for all classes of mail should be in the following form: "Private John Doe, Co. A, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Military Camp, McAllen, Texas." For the men at state camps the same precautions should be observed. The address for Camp Whitman is: "Camp Whitman, Green Haven, Dutchess county, N.Y." Letters to troops at Peekskill should be addressed, "State Camp, near Peekskill, N.Y."

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis, U.S. Inf., on the request of the Governor of Indiana has been appointed brigadier general of the Indiana Brigade. General Lewis is a native of Indiana, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, and is an officer of experience. He has served on the frontier in Colorado and Arizona, has been in command of a company of Indian scouts, participated in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and has served in campaigns in the Philippines. He was also on duty in San Francisco in 1906 during the great earthquake.

Samuel Gompers and Ralph Easley, vice president and chairman of the executive council, respectively, of the National Civic Federation, announced on July 5, after a conference with Secretary of War Baker, that Dr. Thomas Darlington would be sent by the federation to the Mexican border to study the situation as to the health of the enlisted men of the Army and Militia. They said Secretary Baker and Brigadier General Sharpe, acting Quartermaster General, fully approved the action.

A number of officers of the Army ordered up for examination for promotion recently have been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service. Among them are the following who have been retired with the advance rank they would have held if found qualified: First Lieut. O. N. Tyler, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. P. Lamb, 25th Inf.; Capt. A. A. F. Cassels, 6th Field Art.; Capt. J. G. Workizer, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. J. W. McNeal, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Dickinson, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Y. M. Marks, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. H. T. Clark, C.A.C.

A meeting will be held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, on July 15 by former officers of the Philippine Constabulary for the purpose of forming a society designed to perpetuate the memory of their service in the Philippine Islands. It will be patriotic and fraternal in character. Mr. O. C. Whitaker, of Norfolk, Va., who was formerly a captain of the Philippine Constabulary, is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

The June issue of the International Military Digest Quarterly performs its customary function of usefulness in being a "military and naval 'review of reviews'" and "literary digest" of all the Service periodicals, both here and abroad, and of all scientific journals that print matter of interest to our Army and Navy officers. Its record of the European war is chiefly made up from the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Some 500 men representing three companies of the Preparedness League and others of the Engineers' Club of New York encamped at Fort Totten, N.Y., July 1 to undergo four days of military life. Three of the companies of the Preparedness League were under the command of Lieuts. H. K. Loughry, R. D. Brown and C. C. Griffith, of the Coast Artillery. The Engineers had a separate camp.

Lieut. Hans Tauscher, ex-German army officer and New York representative of Krupp, was acquitted on June 30 by a jury in the United States District Court of New York of the charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada in violation of American neutrality statutes. The jury returned the verdict of "not guilty" after an hour's deliberation.

Baron de Senarclens-Grancy, Naval Attaché to the German Legation at Athens, Greece, has been ordered transferred to Washington, D.C., where he will take the place of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed. Baron Grancy had been active in the work of revictualing submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean, it is reported, and directing their movements.

A board of officers to revise the Tables of Organization, U.S. Army, for 1914, has been ordered to meet at the Army War College, Washington. Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., is president of the board.

The Army transport Buford sailed July 2 with the following military passengers: For Newport News—Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 9th Cav.; Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav.

The military post at Fort Slocum, N.Y., had the busiest week in its history last week, recruiting more than ever before. On June 27 the high water mark was reached, when 107 men were accepted.

In the notice of "The Problems and Lessons of the War" printed in our issue of July 1 we omitted to state that the volume is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

The U.S. Military Academy possesses a general library having about 95,000 volumes, maps, etc.

SOUTHERN MILITARY CAMP CLOSES.

Dodge, Ga., July 1, 1916.

As already noted in to-day's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, word was received a day or two ago that this camp would be abandoned at the end of the month on account of the small enrollment and the dire need of officers at other locations.

The student soldiers and the officers and staff of Col. D. W. Ketcham's command arrived from the Catoosa rifle range at 8:30 a.m., June 29, having spent the night at Ellis Springs, about half way to Fort Oglethorpe. The students were loud in praise of the treatment received at the hands of the Regular Army officers appointed as instructors, and at a stated meeting unanimously passed resolutions to that effect.

A remarkable feature of the last encampment was the fact that not a single student soldier fell out of ranks either going to or returning from the target range and there was not a case of accident or sickness requiring an hour's loss of time.

In the telegram from General Wood relative to closing the camp, it was stated that "the men enrolling for this camp in July, 1916, for training, will be transferred to the Plattsburg camp, and the War Department is trying to arrange for their transportation under the provisions in the new law appropriating money for camp purposes. The main reason given by General Wood for closing the camp was that 'the enrollment is so small and the fact that 13,000 men are expected at Plattsburg makes it absolutely necessary to transfer your camp.' General Wood in conclusion paid a graceful compliment to Colonel Ketcham and his corps of instructors by saying: 'The efficient work of yourself and officers is appreciated.'"

Later information has been received that the troops under command of Colonel Ketcham will be ordered to Tobyhanna, Pa., to establish a camp for Artillery. The entire staff will accompany the command for duty at that location, Colonel Ketcham to be in command. Camp will be closed next Tuesday or Wednesday at Fort Oglethorpe. Troop A, 2d Cav., Captain Purington, goes to Fort Myer.

The resolutions above referred to as passed by the students of the training camp follow:

Whereas, the officers and instructors of Company F, Second Training Battalion, have been painstaking, long-suffering, untiring, courteous and self-sacrificing in their endeavors, and in the very short time at their disposal have intelligently and intelligently imparted much information and training that will be of great value to us, even in time of peace, and that have grounded us in military procedure and practice and discipline; and,

Whereas, their instruction, explanations and advice have by no means been limited to the hours provided by schedule, but have been as cheerfully given when their own affairs have had to be laid aside; and,

Whereas, we realize a great deal more keenly the military needs of the country, and the army's urgent need of co-operation on the part of civilians in its important work, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Company F, Second Training Battalion, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., extend to our company commander, Capt. F. J. Behr, and to his staff, Lieuts. J. C. Fairfax, P. G. Blackmore, H. E. Small, J. F. Kahle, 1st Sergt. J. P. Sullivan and Acting 1st Sergt. W. F. Pierson, and to all the other non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who have participated in our training, our heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation, and a sincere and unanimous expression of good will and good wishes in all their personal and official affairs; and be it further

Resolved, That we do our utmost in pursuing the instruction given us that we may properly discharge that deep obligation to our beloved republic—to bear arms in defense of its shores and its honor; and be it further

Resolved, That each of us disseminate among the people at large, as far as lies within our power, the real aims, needs and desires of our very capable but too small land forces, and that we do what we can to bring about a feasible and honest universal military training system.

Gerald Morgan, former war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph in the Russo-Japanese war and in the European war, writes of the Southern Military Training Camp, near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn. He says, in part: "In taking my second period of training at the Southern camp I expected to find no variations from Plattsburg. But I did actually discover differences which I believe to be fundamental, and at the conclusion of my experience at the two camps I think are wholly in favor of Fort Oglethorpe. The camp at Fort Oglethorpe was run like a cadet school, while at Plattsburg one never quite escaped the feeling that one was enjoying a camping trip in the North Woods. Discipline at Fort Oglethorpe was rigid. I came away with the absolute knowledge that the first thing which must be taught to troops is that there is only one right way to do anything in the Army, and that there must never be any departure from that one right way. Moreover, one felt that one was really being taught the point of view which an officer must take in order to be efficient. Every man who attended the Southern camp knows what it is that we must know in order to be an officer. It is too much to say that in a month or two men can be taught to be efficient officers, but a good start can be made. That was done with real thoroughness at Fort Oglethorpe."

There were also some minor differences between the camps at Plattsburg and Fort Oglethorpe. The tents in the Southern camp had plank floors, the encampment was in far more attractive surroundings, the Regular non-commissioned officers were much more in evidence and their attitude wholly different. At Oglethorpe one was made to feel like a cadet by both Regular officers and men, and an even higher order of discipline demanded. Something of West Point seemed continually reflected. I found fewer Southern men at Fort Oglethorpe than I expected, but those who did attend were as fine a body of young men as could be found anywhere in the United States. Nevertheless, it is strange that the South, which enjoys the best military traditions of the entire nation, should not embrace the opportunity of these camps with more alacrity.

"No man can attend a camp like Oglethorpe and not be the better for it in mind and body, with an added mental and physical energy. The time lost is really time gained. This is especially true for men below the age of forty. Older men will hardly benefit so much, though their example is of immense value."

"I should like to add a word concerning the Regular Army, who are our teachers. I have as a war correspondent seen the Russian, Japanese, German, French and British armies engaged in actual hostilities. So far as it goes—I am not speaking of large commands—the American Army officer, particularly the company commander, is the superior of all other officers in the world except the German. I think the American Regular Army standard, the West Point standard, is the highest in the world. Let it not be forgotten that we civilians

can gain a month's training from such teachers for the asking. Discipline in America has become practically non-existent; men have forgotten the necessity for discipline, efficiency and order. There the danger lies, and it is the plain duty of all young men, North and South, to do their share and qualify themselves to lead when the time for fighting comes. For as long as men are men there will be wars, and America enjoys no natural immunity from the test of battle."

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. LEWIS S. MOREY, 10TH CAV.

Few braver deeds have ever been done than that of Captain Morey, when, wounded and almost dead from loss of blood in the battle of Carrizal, Mexico, he ordered his brave troopers to lay him down and leave him to die, so that they might save themselves. At first they refused, but he insisted, so with the obedience of the soldier they left him, wounded, bleeding and alone in a strange, barren and hostile country. Knowing what to expect if by any chance any of the enemy should find him, almost delirious from pain and thirst, he lay waiting to die. Minutes passed, and who shall say what power revived him and gave him strength to rise and stagger on until at last he reached an adobe ranch house, where he found safety and his wound was given what attention they could? As soon as possible General Pershing was notified of his escape, and a detachment was sent to bring him to the field headquarters and word was flashed to his wife at Austin, who was prostrated at the first news of his loss. Captain Morey reached El Paso Friday, June 30, and was met by his wife, their joy and thankfulness too deep for words. Later he visited the troopers at the post hospital at Fort Bliss who were in the battle with him, and their joy at his escape was as great as at their own. Of Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair, who were killed in the battle, he speaks with commendation and the loving sympathy of a comrade. Captain Morey will remain in El Paso until entirely recovered from his wounds, but the memory of the battle will be with him as long as life lasts.

G. V. L.

The First Aid and Home Nursing Class in Washington is composed of the following Army and Navy women: Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Ross, Miss McIver, Miss Parker, Miss Mary Littell and Mrs. Littell. The class, which was formed under the auspices of the American Red Cross, has recently presented to the Red Cross a most complete one patient equipment for the use of the soldiers and sailors of the United States. Suggestions and specifications for such equipments are gladly furnished by the American Red Cross Society, and it is suggested that other groups of Service women and other first aid classes might present such equipments to the Red Cross.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., retired as captain July 1, 1916, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Indianapolis Sept. 1, 1879, and was appointed to the Army from civil life Feb. 2, 1901, as second lieutenant, 13th Cavalry. He had previously served as a private in Company D, 158th Indiana Volunteers.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., because of physical disability as a result of a fall from an aeroplane while a student at the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., was announced at the War Department July 5. Lieutenant Goodier is a son of Lieutenant Colonel Goodier, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A. He was born in New York Aug. 5, 1885, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from civil life Sept. 25, 1908.

Orders for the statutory retirement on July 29, 1916, of Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., commander of the Pacific Fleet, who will then reach the age limit, were issued July 5 by the Navy Department.

RECENT DEATHS.

The bodies of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, Lieut. Henry Adair and seven negro troopers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, who were killed in the Carrizal engagement, arrived at El Paso, Texas, from Mexico July 6. Only three of the nine bodies were identified—Captain Boyd, Lieut. Adair and Pvt. De Witt Rucker, of Troop K. Rucker was identified by a tag found around his neck. There was nothing on the other bodies to identify them. Thirteen bodies have not yet been accounted for. The body of Captain Boyd was sent to Washington, D.C., and will be buried with military honors at the Arlington Cemetery. The body of Lieutenant Adair and those of the seven troopers are held awaiting instructions. Services were held in El Paso by Chaplain W. W. Brander, 8th Cav., U.S.A. He paid a touching tribute to the men who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty. "Their deeds of valor will go down in history as one of the bravest feats ever performed by one of Uncle Sam's fighting machines," the chaplain said.

Col. Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, president of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly from heart disease July 6, 1916, on his yacht, the Savarona, while on a voyage to Woods Hole, Mass. Immediately after his death, the yacht put back to Newport, R.I. His body was sent to his summer home, Heartsease, in Kay street. He was born in Sayville, L.I., and was a son of Frank Tracy Robinson and Mrs. Ida M. Frost Robinson. Colonel Robinson was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, in 1895, with the degree of Ph.B. The year after graduation he married Miss Elizabeth H. J. Beach, a niece of the late Mrs. Samuel Colt, wife of the founder of the Colt Company. Colonel Robinson was also president of the Gatling Gun Company and the Maryland Coal Company; a director of the Newport Trust Company, the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, Conn.; the American Hardware Corporation, of New Britain, Conn.; the Commonwealth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Travelers' Life Insurance Company. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and took a deep interest in rowing at Yale University, having given several shells to the crews there. He was a member of many clubs. In addition to his mother and wife, Colonel Robinson is survived by two sons, Caldwell and Francis Robinson, and by a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Robinson.

Alice Kilbourne Potter, widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph Haydn Potter, U.S.A., and mother of Alice Fay, Joseph

D., Frank D. Potter and Jane K. Hill, died at Columbus, Ohio, on July 2, in her seventy-eighth year.

George Lees, father of Mrs. Errington, wife of Capt. C. H. Errington, Q.M. Corps, died at Hamilton, Ont., on April 30. The death of Mrs. Errington's mother, Sarah Fiddock Lees, occurred at Hamilton on May 2. Interment was at Guelph, Ont.

Sarpy Carr Cabanné, of St. Louis, Mo., died at Los Angeles, Cal., on June 25. He was the father of Mrs. Austin A. Parker, wife of Capt. Austin A. Parker, 21st Inf., and brother-in-law of Major George A. Goode, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Charlotte F. Neff, who died at Washington, D.C., on June 25, 1916, was the mother of Mrs. Rutherford, widow of Major Allan Rutherford, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf.

Areson Settle Reams, beloved son of Frances Fowler and the late James D. Reams, formerly captain, 30th Inf., U.S.A., was drowned on July 3, 1916, while bathing in a pond at Marlborough, N.Y., where he was on a camping trip with several other boys.

Mrs. Mary McClean, mother of the wife of Chief Btsn. B. Schumacher, U.S.N., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 4.

The death of Q.M. Sergt. Herman Coffman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., occurred at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 24, 1916. "Sergeant Coffman," writes a correspondent, "was one of the old time commissary sergeants, having been appointed in 1900, and was considered by all officers with whom he came in contact to be an expert in his department. He leaves a sorrowing wife and one son aged fourteen years. He was a member of several fraternal orders and was most highly respected by all officers, enlisted men, civilian employees and ladies at all of the stations at which he served. The members of the Elk's lodge of Cheyenne, Wyo., escorted the remains to the post cemetery and their chaplain officiated at the burial services. The entire garrison feels that the Army has lost the services of one of its most efficient members and extend their most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and son."

Samuel Adair, father of the late Lieut. Henry Rodney Adair, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Portland, Ore., July 6, 1916, after a lingering illness. Morris Adair, another son, telegraphed to El Paso July 6 asking that his brother's body be sent to Portland.

Elizabeth McIntosh, the only daughter of Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U.S.N., and Mrs. McIntosh, and sister of P.A. Paymr. Kenneth C. McIntosh, U.S.N., died June 4, 1916, at the Oakland, Washington, D.C. The interment was at Arlington.

Harry St. Clair Gray Gardner, brother of Mrs. Perrin L. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was killed in action in France June 17, 1916. He was twenty years of age and a member of the Royal Engineers, British Expeditionary Force.

Clement ap Catesby Jones, son of the late Gen. Alexander ap Catesby Jones, C.S.A., died in Richmond, Va., July 2, 1916. Mr. Jones was graduated in 1884 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was on the crew and football teams. He was a mining engineer and architect.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

(Continued from page 1454.)

Lieut. Baylis F. Poe, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Brayley Elkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Elkins, of East Orange, N.J., were married July 5, 1916, in Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, N.J. The Rev. Charles T. Walkley officiated. The bride was attended by Misses Barbara Adam, Margaret Colie, Katharine Birdsall, Marian Dormitzer and Dora Poe. Mr. Robert Elkins, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Harold H. Ritter and Ewart G. Haas, Asst. Surg. John Buckley and Ensign Paul Hendren, all U.S.N. At the reception at the bride's home the wedding cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Poe will pass a month in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bernard Witherbee, of West Newton, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Stuart Witherbee, to Lieut. Herman Kobbé, U.S. Cav., son of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, of Pasadena, Cal. In honor of the engagement Miss Witherbee was hostess at a luncheon on July 5, given to a few of her more intimate friends to whom the engagement was made known.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Long, of Williamsport, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Ellen, to Lieut. Robert A. Lavender, U.S.N.

Mr. Charles W. Riner announces the marriage of his daughter, Florence, to Dr. Summerfield M. Taylor, U.S.N., on April 14, 1916, at the U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Major and Mrs. D. B. Case, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. Charles H. McMorris, U.S.N.

A prominent military wedding in Trinity Episcopal Church, of Parkersburg, W. Va., June 30, 1916, was that of Miss Juliette Rathbone and Lieut. Harlan Leslie Mumma, U.S.A., both members of prominent families in that city. The church was appropriately decorated with flags, palms, ferns, etc., and was filled to its utmost capacity. At the appointed hour a military march was struck up announcing the approach of the bridal party. The bride advanced on the arm of her father, by whom she was given in marriage, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Robert R. Neyland, U.S.A. She wore a gown of bridal satin with an overskirt of silk tulle, the latter material being shirred around the upper part of the skirt with a deep flounce of silver lace at the bottom. The skirt was very short and was worn with hoops. Deep points of silk tulle hung over the silver lace flounce. A wattleau train of white pail velvet fell from the shoulders and the bodice was covered with silver lace trimmed elaborately with silver embroidered Chantilly lace. The sleeves were of the latter material and were in butterfly effect and the neck was cut V shape. Her veil was of flesh color silke tulle edged with silver bands, with a coronet of silver lace, showered in the back with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a necklace of diamonds set in platinum, a gift from the groom, and her flowers a magnificent shower of white sweet peas and pink orchids. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party and guests were driven to the home of the bride, where a reception was held. The bride and groom left later for Wilton, Me., where they will spend their honeymoon. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valleur Rathbone, of Parkersburg. Miss Susan Arnett, of Fairmont, acted as maid of honor and Mrs. Arthur Bayard Conard, of West Point, matron of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Martha Julie Hutchinson, Genevieve Hay-

mond, Pauline Jamison, Marie Haymond, Mildred Jacobs Allen and Rosalie Zell Morrison. The ushers were Lieuts. Paul B. Parker, William Egerton Morehouse, William G. Patterson and Latham Loomis Brundred, U.S.A. A magnificent lot of wedding gifts testified to the affection and esteem in which the bride and groom are held by their friends.

Prof. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Beale, of Cambridge, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Beale, to Lieut. Basil Duke Edwards, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hatton, of Columbus, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Gage Hatton, to Lieut. Edwin C. Kelton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1454.)

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch and daughter, Ethel, have gone to San Francisco for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., are at Eagle's Mere, Pa., for a brief stay.

Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., left Washington July 1 to spend the summer in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, wife of Major Gerhardt, U.S.A., is spending a month at West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. Robert B. McBride, Jr., U.S.A., has joined his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. McBride, U.S.A., at Fort Hunt, Va.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., have as their guests at Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tweedy.

Capt. George T. Bowman, U.S.A., entertained informally at dinner on the Raleigh roof garden in Washington on June 29.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., who has been aid to General Wood, U.S.A., left for McAllen, Texas, July 6, to take command of the 12th N.Y.

Mrs. William P. Wooten is visiting at her former home in Lexington, Ky. In September she will join Major Wooten in San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., arrived at Annapolis, Md., on July 2, where Lieutenant Ellyson will be on duty at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Mrs. H. E. Lemly has closed her house in Washington, and she and her daughter, Mrs. James T. Parker, and the latter's two sons will spend the summer at the Lakeside, Eaglesmere, Pa.

Mrs. A. C. McRitchie has joined her son, Paymr. David G. McRitchie, U.S.N., in Boston, Mass., for a visit of several weeks. Later she will go to the Maine coast.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, commanded the Sons of the Revolution in the Preparedness Parade in Los Angeles on June 14. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe are spending the summer in Berkeley, Cal.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., left for Camp Whitman, Beekman, N.Y., to take command of the new 3d Heavy Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., as colonel.

Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Lieut. Col. George W. Read, U.S.A., is taking a six weeks' literary course at Harvard. Miss Read made her debut this winter in Washington, where she was much admired.

The former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George von L. Meyer loaned their estate at Hamilton, Mass., for an "Italian fiesta" opening on June 29. The proceeds of the affair were given to the Italian relief fund.

Capt. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, U.S.A., will leave Washington in the near future for the Philippines, where Captain Lott will be on duty. A picture of Mrs. Lott appeared in the Washington Post of Sunday, July 2.

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., who has been military instructor at Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., is now on temporary duty at the War Department, Washington. Mrs. Greene is visiting in Boston, Mass.

Ensign and Mrs. Philip Thompson Glennon, U.S.N., who spent last week at the Washington Navy Yard visiting Capt. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., spent several days this week visiting at Mrs. Glennon's former home in Richmond, Va. They will soon go to Newport, R.I., where Ensign Glennon will join his ship.

Independence Day was duly celebrated at Newport, R.I., by the largest patriotic demonstration and parade ever held there. Mrs. Beekman, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island, led the woman's sections, composed of women of the Army and Navy and members of the residential and summer colony. Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., were among the marchers. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., responded to the toasts to the Navy and Army during the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Casino on the night of the 4th.

Through the initiative of Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of Capt. Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., U.S.A., a movement has been started at Nogales, Ariz., to furnish a drinking fountain for animals in that town. Mrs. Burnett has been ably assisted in her efforts by Col. W. H. Sage, 12th Inf., by Mrs. Sage and the officers and men of the troops stationed at Nogales under the command of Colonel Sage. Although the first appeal for money for the drinking fountain appeared in the columns of the Nogales Oasis only on June 3, by June 21 sufficient money had been raised to make the movement a success, and the fountain was due in Nogales on July 1. Among the units represented in the contribution list were the 1st Cavalry, 12th Infantry, Battery D and the machine-gun company.

"If you want to see old homes and old families flourishing or decaying in all their glory just go to Annapolis," says the San Antonio Express. "At least that is the impression we received after talking with Mrs. Joseph Settle, who with her husband has been in Annapolis for a visit to their son, Williams Settle, who is preparing for service in the Navy. Williams Settle is the only young man from this district in his class, having received his appointment directly from President Wilson. His record is a credit to his family and to the district he represents. His company was awarded the flag, a mark of the highest efficiency." Mrs. May C. W. Settle, wife of Mr. Joseph Settle, of the Quartermaster Department, after leaving San Antonio went to Holbrook, Ariz., for a stay. While in Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. Settle at the invitation of her cousin, Hon. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, visited the old Williams home at Richmond, Va., being guests at the home of Comptroller Williams while there.

Lieut. and Mrs. Evan E. Lewis, U.S.A., are registered at the Willard, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., recently arrived at Beverly, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., have arrived at Plattsburg, N.Y., to spend the summer.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., and children have opened their cottage at Sea Girt, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Leutze arrived at Woodstock, Vt., last week.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of Captain Bristol, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. Alexander Brown at Bar Harbor, Me.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., retired, has joined his sister, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, at "Miramar," Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. William Henry Holcombe left Washington, D.C., last week to join Lieutenant Holcombe, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Texas.

Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Porter will open their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., July 7, for the season.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., joined Mrs. Barnett at their country place, Wakefield Manor, Va., over the past week-end.

A daughter, Anna Rice, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on June 26.

Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, mother of Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., has recently opened her cottage at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Lieut. Charlton E. Battle, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Mayflower at the Washington Navy Yard on June 30.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Crozier, U.S.A., entertained at a large dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on the night of July 4.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., has offered a cup for the golf competition to be held between officers of the fleet at Newport, R.I.

Col. and Mrs. Philip F. Harvey, U.S.A., have closed their apartment at the Parkwood, Washington, and have gone to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray have started on a trip to Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary and Miss Marie Peary have opened their summer home on Eagle Island, Me., where Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., will join them later.

Miss Ruth Barbour is the guest of the Misses Chase, daughters of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A., retired, at their residence, 1727 Q street, Washington.

Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Carleton have joined Colonel Carleton, U.S.A., at Hotel Monroe, San Francisco. In October they will sail with him for the Philippines.

Mrs. Kingsley and Miss Louise Kingsley, wife and daughter of the late Commander Kingsley, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Mrs. Kingsley's former home in Brooklyn, Conn.

Miss Dorothy Simpson, sister of Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, U.S.A., who has been the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., at Fort Meyer, Va., is now visiting in New York.

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Commander Bloch, U.S.N., and Ethel Bloch left Washington on July 3 for California, where they will remain during a part of Commander Bloch's tour of sea duty.

Miss Cornelia Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., has joined her sister, Mrs. Avery Gascoigne, wife of Lieutenant Gascoigne, of the Coldstream Guards, in England, for the summer.

Mrs. Arthur Burneston Owens and Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, wife and daughter of Captain Owens, U.S.M.C., have taken an apartment at the Thorndyke Hotel, Jamestown, R.I., for the summer months.

Med. Dir. James Duncan Gatewood, U.S.N., recently received a degree of master of arts at the Virginia Military Institute. He made the address to the graduating class and presented the Cincinnati medal, given by the Cincinnati Society.

Mrs. William W. Turner, nurse and three children and Miss Rachel Turner have taken a cottage for the summer at Provincetown, Mass. Lieutenant Turner is attached to the U.S.S. Missouri, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, which arrives in Provincetown about July 13.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, U.S.A., won the blue ribbon in the jumping class at the Independence Day celebration at Brightwood Reservoir, near Washington. A Cavalry troop from Fort Myer, Va., and a squad of Militiamen from the machine-gun company at Camp Radio, Va., took part in the celebration.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown at the Mendota, Washington, on June 30. Pink roses, violet sweet peas and snapdragons formed an attractive centerpiece. The other guests were Brig. Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., Commodore and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., Miss May Phelps, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Keller, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, U.S.A.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., entertained at a launch ride down the Potomac River on June 30 for their son and daughter-in-law, Ensign and Mrs. Philip T. Glennon, U.S.N., whose marriage recently took place in Richmond, Va. The additional guests were Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Emil E. Laurson, Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Montague, Miss Montague, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. David I. Hedrick, U.S.N., Lieut. John H. Hoover and Lieut. James B. Glennon, U.S.N.

Mrs. Emil E. Laurson, wife of Lieutenant Laurson, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. John McAuley Palmer in Washington on July 1. The other guests included Mrs. Albert Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A.; Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, wife of Colonel Kennedy, U.S.A.; Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, wife of Captain Lott, U.S.A.; Mrs. George B. Duncan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, U.S.A.; Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, wife of Major Scherer, U.S.A.; Mrs. Louis T. Hess, wife of Major Hess, U.S.A.; Mrs. Albert E. Saxton, wife of Captain Saxton, U.S.A.; and Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A. Mrs. Laurson is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Perkins at Hamilton, Mass.

Lieut. A. B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., is spending some time in Los Angeles, Cal., at the Hotel Clark.

Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, after a visit to Mrs. Shelton at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., is now at the Press Club, New York city.

Mrs. Frank J. Morrow and Miss Frances Morrow, who graduated from the Emma Willard School in June, are occupying a set of quarters at Governors Island for the month of July.

Mrs. Shaffer, wife of Capt. P. M. Shaffer, 6th Inf., gave an address at the New England Congregational Church of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on June 25, on the subject, "Historic Cathedrals of the Philippine Islands, Religious Beliefs and Customs."

Mrs. William Gilbert Cassard, wife of Chaplain Cassard, of the U.S.S. Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, has taken an apartment at the Maplewood, Jamestown, R.I., and will arrive there early in July to remain while the fleet is in New England waters.

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson and Majors R. B. Miller and William N. Bispham, Med. Corps, U.S.A., left Washington July 3 for San Antonio to take charge of sanitary organization along the border, especially in connection with the establishment of camps for the National Guard.

Mrs. Williams, the wife of Comdr. Philip Williams, U.S.N., now on duty in Rio de Janeiro, entertained at breakfast in their home at Copacabana. The table was unusual with decoration in Delft blue and orchid colors. Covers were laid for twenty, and the favors were beautiful pieces of Delft ware.

Col. John Biddle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appointed as superintendent of the U.S.M.A. some weeks ago, arrived at West Point July 1 and assumed command of the post. The retiring Superintendent, Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art., was escorted to the railroad station by the battalion of cadets headed by the Academy band.

Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, of Fort Worden, Wash., was hostess at a unique bridge luncheon June 17. The decorations and menu were Oriental in character. Covers were laid for Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Geiger, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Kerfoot, of Fort Casey, and Mrs. Harry D. Hopkins. The prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Smith.

Capt. Lewis S. Morey, 10th U.S. Cav., arrived at El Paso, Texas, on June 29 for treatment at the Fort Bliss Hospital of the wound he received at Carrizal. He was met by Mrs. Morey. He arranged to visit the soldiers at Fort Bliss who had been prisoners of the Mexicans, and had arrived in El Paso just after Captain Morey. Fifteen of them are members of Troop K, under his command.

The 28th Company of Artillery of Fort Flagler, Wash., Capt. John L. Hughes, commanding, entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a camp supper June 16. The Artillerymen have been in camp for the annual gun practice, and the guests were served with regulation camp rations. On June 21 the officers and ladies were entertained at a like supper by the 92d, Captain De Sombre commanding. Both events proved pleasing novelties in the routine of garrison life.

It is with great pleasure that the Army Relief Society has received the reports of Miss Mary Mercer Ord's work at Elmira College, where she held the Liscum Scholarship for the past year. Miss Ord took the two years' course in one year, graduating with honor in June, 1916. The society may well be proud of her work and standing, and is to be congratulated. Miss Ord is the daughter of the late James T. Ord, U.S. Inf., and has gone to her home in San Diego, Cal.

In the Summer Chapel of the Atonement at Quogue, L.I., July 2, there was unveiled and blessed a brass tablet in memory of Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, U.S.N., for many years an active Episcopal Church layman. The tablet was erected by friends and others who attended the chapel in the summer. After giving the name and usual dedication, with dates 1840 and 1914, the tablet reads: "Rear Admiral, United States Navy; great among the nations as an expounder of sea power; greater in the kingdom of God as an example of a Christian man."

Mr. Joseph N. Greene, son of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., responded to the President's call for the National Guard, by giving up an excellent position at Hopewell, Va., and returning to Springfield, Ill., to rejoin the 1st Illinois Infantry, in which he once served an enlistment. Mr. Greene accepted the appointment of first sergeant, Company E, in his old regiment, and is now in camp at San Antonio, Texas. Sergeant Greene was student colonel and military honor graduate of the University of Illinois, 1915, and is the brother of Lieut. Douglass T. Greene, 2d U.S. Inf., U.S.M.A., 1913.

Mrs. Greenough, of Fort Worden, Wash., was hostess at an informal card affair June 19, entertaining for Mrs. George T. Bartlett, Mrs. J. S. Johnston, Mrs. Kimmel, Miss Bertha Kimmel, Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Beard, of the post and Mrs. H. D. Hopkins, of Port Townsend. The prizes were won by Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Beard. Mrs. Greenough was also hostess at a picnic given June 20 for the children of the garrison. Those entertained were Alice Smith, Margaret Smith, Eloise Collins, Pickens Collins, Margaret Kimmel, John Kimmel, Bill Pitz, Tom McManus, Henry McManus, Julian Bartlett and Allen Greenough. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Collins.

The friends of Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener's charming little daughters, Berendina and Martha, will be interested to learn that Martha, at the age of ten years, has been awarded a diploma from the regular grammar school grades of Portland, Ore., admitting her to the high school. Not only has she established her entrance to the high school at a most unusual age, but with the added honor of high scholarship in a large class. The little scholar was born at Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., and passed the first eight years of her life with the 16th Regiment of Infantry, of which her father was colonel, being loved alike by officers and enlisted men, whose loyal admirer and friend she proudly is. Mrs. William C. Bennett, wife of Major Bennett, is Martha's godmother.

Lord Kitchener's will was admitted to probate in London on June 30. It shows that he left an estate valued at \$850,000. The largest bequests were the sum of \$100,000 to his nephew, Henry Hamilton Kitchener, and the Broom Park estate and all lands in Kent county to his nephew, Comdr. Henry Franklin Chevalier Kitchener, of the Royal Navy, a son of the new earl. The will makes a number of smaller bequests to relatives and friends, including \$1,000 each to several officers who served on Lord Kitchener's personal staff. To Col. Oswald A. G. Fitzgerald, Lord Kitchener's personal military secretary, who was drowned with the Field Marshal, was willed all Kitchener's lands in British East Africa, amounting to about 5,000 acres, with plantations, etc. The will was dated Nov. 2, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, U.S.A., are at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb, wife of Col. A. C. Macomb, left Washington on July 3 for Atlantic City and Newport.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have taken rooms at the St. Clare, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. T. H. Stanton, widow of Paymaster General Stanton, U.S.A., is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Kalk, in Washington.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, is spending several weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers at Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., will spend the month of July at the Cliff House, Manitou, Colo. They expect to make the trip through Yellowstone Park in August.

President Wilson has confirmed a sentence of dismissal imposed by a G.C.M. upon 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth last March. He was charged with embezzling funds.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Duncan and two children are spending the month of July in Delaware Water Gap, Pa., and during August and September they will be on the Jersey coast.

Capt. Julian L. Schley, U.S.A., assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, has been promoted to the rank of major. He has charge of the electrical department and is executive officer of the Public Utilities Commission.

Capt. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, has opened his place in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard. His daughter, the wife of Capt. A. T. Ciooper, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is with the troops in Mexico, has left Fort Bayard and is spending the summer with her parents.

It was due to the enterprise of Lieut. Edward Moale, 22d Engineers, N.Y., that a missing carload of pipe needed for the water supply at Camp Whitman, Beekman, N.Y., was found. The car went astray the latter part of June, and the Lieutenant after looking in vain at freight cars at various towns along the Central New England Railroad, finally reached Port Jervis, N.Y., on the Erie road, where he found the much sought for and needed car, laid up with a broken drawbar. Lieutenant Moale arranged with the yardmaster to have the car promptly repaired and stuck by it until it was safely landed at Green Haven, which is the station for Camp Whitman. Lieutenant Moale is a son of Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, wife of Captain Langdon, U.S.A.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Another raid by Mexicans into United States territory was made on July 1 and reported to the War Department as follows: "It was reported to General Bell that raiders crossed to this side at old Fort Early on the night of July 1 and took three horses belonging to Deputy Sheriff Sennett. Raiders were trailed to where they crossed the river and signs showed eight or ten in the party, and that two came across while the rest waited on the other side. General Bell took the necessary steps to determine the facts and will proceed as circumstances dictate."

Numerous reports in the past week that Francisco Villa was alive and had taken the field received some official credence on July 6, when Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., commanding at El Paso, Texas, sent a report of the rumors to the Government in Washington. According to General Bell's report, Villa was seen eighteen miles south of Parral, where he had committed various depredations.

The 7th and 11th Regiments of U.S. Cavalry, which have been in Mexico for three months, have been ordered to Columbus, N.M.

Capt. Leroy Eltinge, commanding Troop K, 8th U.S. Cav., crossed south of Fort Hancock, Texas, early July 2, after Mexican raiders who on the night of June 30 committed depredations on the American side of the line. He followed for some distance, but soon lost the trail and returned on the night of July 2.

Corpl. F. K. Cooke, Troop K, 10th U.S. Cav., another survivor of the fight at Carrizal, was on July 2 taken into Juarez from Villa Ahumada and placed in prison. General Gonzales, Juarez commander, wired Gen. Jacinto Trevino, at Chihuahua City, for instructions, and Cooke was turned over to the American authorities July 3. Corporal Cooke, in addition to telling of his adventure since the battle with the Mexicans under General Gomez, stated that the Mexicans fired the first shots of the engagement. He also quoted Captain Boyd as saying that just before the commander gave orders to his men to advance: "The General has given orders that there is only one way for us to go and that is to the north. My orders are to go to Villa Ahumada, to the east, and I am going there."

Batteries A, B and C, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, which have been at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, left June 27 for Eagle Pass.

The business section of Pharr, sixty miles north of Brownsville, headquarters for the 3d Brigade of the New York National Guard, was practically wiped out by fire starting at 2:30 a.m. July 2. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin. A large shipment of fresh meat intended for the commissary, stored in the butcher shop, was lost.

Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., commanding at El Paso, Texas, has issued a general order vindicating Sergt. J. K. Fair, 8th Cav., who shot and killed Juan Moreno, a Juarez customs inspector, near Ysleta, June 30. According to the report made by Sergeant Fair, the Mexican was acting suspiciously, and started to fire on him, when the sergeant fired in obedience to the orders issued by General Bell for his men to shoot and kill any snipers seen on the Mexican side.

MEXICAN UNIFORMS.

An interesting memorandum as to Mexican uniforms was issued on July 1 at Headquarters, Brownsville District, Fort Brown, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding, as follows: "Uniforms of the officers of Carranza's soldiery and of revolutionists generally run to the following colors: Olive drab (a sort of brownish yellow similar to the color of our Army shirts), dark green, dark blue (the old federal standard color), pearl grey and a light bird's egg blue. The privates that have uniforms usually wear a cheap yellow khaki, crudely similar to the United States Army uniform. Among the Zapatistas the clothing is white cotton. The Constitutionalists, so-called, and more particularly the Constitutionalists of Obregon, are practically the only revolutionary soldiery that, as a whole, as an army, has reached the stage of uniform."

"The style of hat most commonly worn by the Consti-

tutionalist soldier is the Texas hat. Obregon's men are practically the only ones with shoes. Most of the other forces wear guaraches, a sandal. This sandal varies in style according to the part of the country the men come from. The more elaborate ones are worn by the soldiers from the northwest, particularly those from around Jalisco. The Texas hat has supplanted the sombrero, to a large extent, among the soldiers who come from the North. The sombrero, however, is still the style of hat used by the Zapatistas. The officers among the Zapatistas usually have wide felt and often times very elaborate sombreros. There are three styles of hats worn by the officers of the Constitutionalist army: The Texas hat, the military cap and the sombrero.

"The blouse uniform is very rarely found among the officers of the revolutionary army. The blouse is always made with a pleat in the back. Villistas officers began to adopt these styles in the latter days of Villa's glory. Some of the Zapatistas caught the idea from the Villistas, but the number of these uniforms is a very small proportion. Very often a civilian suit with Norfolk cut jacket is worn by the officers in the northern part of Mexico. It is really not a uniform, but a civilian costume. The Texas hat almost always goes with this garb. The only thing about it to indicate that the wearer is an officer is the insignia that he has on the front of his hat.

"Insignias: The second captain wears a single perpendicular metal bar of the color of nickel; the first captain, two bars; major, one star; lieutenant colonel, two stars; colonel, three stars; brigadier general, an eagle; general of division, an eagle between two stars."

GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENT RELATIVES.

The War Department, on July 6, issued an order which authorizes departmental commanders to issue discharges to enlisted men of the National Guard or Militia who have one or more dependent relatives. The order also enjoins recruiting and mustering officers to avoid accepting recruits having relatives depending upon them for support. The commanders are ordered to report to the recruiting officers the vacancies occasioned by the discharge of men under this order so that they can be filled immediately. This order is one of the wisest steps that has been taken by the War Department since the National Guard has been called into service. It will make it possible to relieve from service all of the National Guardsmen who are needed at home and to fill their places with those who can be spared. Incidentally, the order will make it unnecessary to pass the Hay bill which appropriates \$2,000,000 for the support of the dependents of the National Guardsmen. An investigation of the subject indicates that \$2,000,000 would not be adequate for the purpose; especially if the National Guard should be kept in service for any length of time. The order is really only an extension of the policy of the War Department in dealing with enlisted men of the Regular Army who have dependents. Whenever the father of an enlisted man of the Army dies and leaves him the sole support of his widowed mother, the War Department, on proper application, issues a discharge to him. The text of the order for the discharge of National Guardsmen who have dependents appears below:

GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENT RELATIVES.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulations will be observed in the case of enlisted-men of the National Guard or the Organized Militia called into the service of the United States who have dependent relatives: (a) Department commanders may issue discharges from the Service to enlisted men of the National Guard or Organized Militia called into the service of the United States who are serving with their respective departments, provided applications for discharge are made in due form through military channels to department commanders, setting forth that the applicant has one or more relatives who are dependent upon him for support, the application to be accompanied by adequate written evidence of real dependency.

(b) When it comes to the knowledge of a commanding officer, through authentic sources, that a soldier of his command has one or more dependent relatives, the soldier concerned will be informed of his right to make application for discharge on such account, and the discharge will be issued upon application if warranted by the circumstances. Should the soldier express a desire to remain in the Service and at the same time decline to allot any portion of his pay to family or dependents, the case will be reported to the War Department for final action.

2. When an application for discharge has been finally approved, the proper recruiting agencies will be at once informed, so that the vacancy caused may be filled as promptly as possible. Recruiting and mustering officers will be enjoined to avoid the acceptance of recruits having relatives dependent upon them for support. Department commanders will make a report to the War Department at the close of each month of the number of National Guard soldiers discharged by them during the monthly period under these instructions.

TALK OF WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

According to newspaper reports printed early in the week President Wilson was planning to withdraw the troops under General Pershing from Mexico. These reports brought forth many comments from Army officers, among whom were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who said to a reporter for the New York Times that while it was manifestly improper for him to answer in detail, he would go so far as to state that in his opinion the movement was a very wise one from a military standpoint. In this connection it was pointed out to General Wood that Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, in a letter to the Times, which was published on June 23, argued in favor of just such a withdrawal movement.

"Officials of the War Department," not named, were quoted in the New York Tribune as saying: "Pershing's present position is not only unsafe, but if war comes it would necessitate a complete change in all the General Staff's campaign plans. Pershing would have to be reinforced, and this would mean a waste of effectives that might imperil the success of the major operations and would certainly make the campaign much longer and costlier than necessary."

"As for 'protecting the border,' that is a joke. Pershing at present is protecting no part of the border. He is occupying to no purpose whatever a portion of Mexico which is cleared of bandits and is of no possible strategic value. The Mexican government, naturally, is unable to understand his presence there. His work is neither defensive nor punitive—only irritating. Weak in numbers, his force is obliged to send out scouting parties to guard against a surprise attack. These parties, sooner or later, are sure to encounter Carranzista forces and provoke another Carrizal incident."

The opinion expressed months ago by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that the present tangle in the Mexican situation was due to the ill advised handling of the case by the State Department, is echoed by the Tribune in these words: "This very situation, almost in detail, was predicted months ago, an officer said. 'We implored the State Department to take the simple action that

would have prevented it. We were laughed at. We were soldiers. What did we know of diplomacy? General Funston said in November, 1915, and repeated it with the greatest urgency time and again, that unless permission was given the troops to cross the border in pursuit of bandits the border situation would grow worse instead of better. About that time Carranza himself proposed a mutual agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line. We urged the State Department to make the agreement. The State Department folded its hands and did nothing.'"

ASSIGNMENTS TO NEW REGIMENTS.

The subjoined list gives the assignments of officers for the new regiments and has been approved by the Chief of Staff. Owing to the developments on the border and the appointment of officers to the National Guard there may be some changes in this list later on.

In working out the assignment of officers to the new regiments the War Department so far as possible selected officers that were stationed in the vicinity of the place where the regiments are being organized. All the officers assigned to the new regiments have been advised by telegraph or cable.

There will also be a general shifting of officers among the old regiments, but these assignments will not be formally approved until the nominations now pending in the Senate are confirmed, and may be delayed also by other questions relative to promotion. The officers now assigned to the old regiments are under tentative orders.

The following is the list of assignments of officers of the new regiments. Under each regiment appear the names of the officers assigned to that regiment, with their present rank, which in each case is one grade higher than their former rank, unless former rank is added in parentheses. In parentheses following each name in an ordinal figure indicating the regiment from which the officer has been transferred to be assigned the new regiment. For example:

Col. William S. Scott, now 16th Cavalry, was formerly lieutenant colonel, 1st Cavalry.

16TH CAVALRY (SAM HOUSTON).

Col. William S. Scott (1st), Lieut. Col. Edward Anderson (3d), Major George W. Moses (8th), Major George W. Kirkpatrick (8th), Major Powell Clayton (Cav).

Capt. C. A. Dougherty (1st), T. B. Esty (1st), D. L. Roscoe (1st), I. P. Swift (2d), M. C. Bristol (3d), O. C. Foley (3d), L. R. Partridge (3d), H. B. Johnson (3d), J. V. Spring (3d), S. C. Reynolds (3d), F. D. Griffith (6th), T. F. Van Natta, jr. (6th), J. A. Mars (6th), Stanley Koch (6th). First Lieuts. E. E. Farman, jr. (2d Cav.), H. E. Taylor (6th), J. P. Aleshire (6th), Cushman Hartwell (8th), E. N. Hardy (8th), De F. W. Morton (8th), R. F. Hyatt (1st), H. M. Ostroski (1st), E. P. Duval (2d), E. De T. Ellis (2d), D. K. Shurtliff (18th), K. H. Gorman (18th), C. D. Lang (12th).

17TH CAVALRY (FORT BLISS).

Col. Willard A. Holbrook (8th), Lieut. Col. James J. Hornbrook (6th), Major Claude B. Sweetey (1st), Major George Vidmer (8th), Major Hugh D. Berkeley (8th).

Capt. R. D. Holderness (6th), George Dillman (6th), O. C. Aleshire (12th), A. G. Fisher (14th), W. R. Pope (14th), E. L. Zane (14th), N. H. Davis (14th), A. G. Hixson (14th), J. H. Barnard (15th), T. H. Cunningham (15th), J. G. Winter (15th), H. E. Mann (15th), H. T. Bull (15th), Emil Engel (7th), C. McE. Eby (11th). First Lieuts. C. H. Hayes (12th), W. W. Wynne (12th), E. J. Dwan (14th), H. Stringfellow, jr. (13th), H. H. Fuller (14th Cav.), J. W. Heard (14th Cav.), C. K. Rhinehardt (1st Cav.), T. J. Christian (1st Cav.), F. W. Boye (5th Cav.), W. O. Ryan (7th Cav.), T. K. Brown (7th Cav.), R. McG. Littlejohn (8th Cav.), R. S. Donaldson (13th Cav.).

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY (FORT SAM HOUSTON).

Col. S. D. Sturgis (Col., Field Art.), Lieut. Col. D. E. Aultman (6th), Major H. L. Newbold (4th), Major F. H. Gallup (3d).

Capt. B. M. Bailey (3d), W. E. Dunn (3d), R. S. Parrott (3d), W. W. Merrill (4th), A. L. P. Sands (4th), C. W. Harlow (4th), L. H. McKinlay (3d), F. M. Barrows (4th). First Lieuts. F. A. Turner (6th), E. J. Dawley (6th), C. H. Nance (6th), Mert Proctor (6th), B. O. Lewis (3d), H. R. Odell (3d), B. R. Peyton (3d), John Magruder (3d).

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY (FORT BLISS).

Col. E. F. McGlachlin, jr. (5th), Lieut. Col. H. G. Bishop (5th), Major W. McK. Lambdin (4th).

Capt. W. C. Potter (6th), C. P. George, jr. (6th), W. H. Shepherd (6th), T. G. Gottschalk (6th), L. P. Quinn (4th), W. S. Sturgill (5th), C. W. Neal (6th), T. D. Osborne (6th). First Lieuts. H. M. Hobbs (4th), C. C. Reynolds (5th), W. F. Winton (5th), Ivens Jones (5th), G. C. Seaman (5th), N. P. Morrow (4th), R. E. Anderson (4th), E. P. Parker, jr. (4th), J. M. Swing (4th).

9TH FIELD ARTILLERY (HAWAII).

Col. J. E. McMahon (1st), Lieut. Col. W. S. Guignard (1st), Major E. A. Stuart (2d), Major H. W. Butner (6th).

Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, jr. (Capt., 1st), W. S. Browning (Capt., 1st), R. S. Pratt (Capt., 1st), S. Frankenberg (Capt., 1st), H. S. Kilbourne, jr. (1st Cav.), G. H. Paine (1st), Harry Pfeil (1st). First Lieuts. C. A. Solleck (1st), R. C. F. Goets (1st), Joseph Andrews (1st), H. C. Vandever (1st), J. N. Hauser (1st), J. O. Daly (1st).

31ST INFANTRY (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

Col. W. H. Gordon (27th), Lieut. Col. F. H. Sargent (27th), Major R. H. Allen (8th), Major H. M. Dichmann (8th), Major Preston Brown (8th).

Capt. T. L. Brewer (Capt., 15th Cav.), Walter Harvey (Capt., 15th Cav.), W. R. Kendrick (Capt., 15th Cav.), E. G. Caldwell (15th), C. P. Titus (15th), Clark Lynn (13th), E. N. Bowman (13th), J. E. Fickel (13th), G. W. Maddox (8th), J. P. Adams (8th), E. D. Barlow, jr. (8th), R. H. Jacob (8th), M. A. Elser (8th), Bruce Magruder (8th), A. E. Brown (8th).

First Lieuts. T. M. R. Herron (1st Lieut., 15th), J. P. Wilson (15th), F. C. Mahin (15th), E. V. Smith (15th), E. A. Stadden (15th), F. B. Mallon (27th), W. T. Piggett, jr. (27th), R. F. Walsh (27th), D. R. McMillan (27th), H. C. Davison (27th), P. D. Lackland (13th), E. V. Heidt (13th), P. K. Johnson (13th), G. H. Gardiner (13th), R. H. Barrett (13th), F. B. Jordan (13th).

32D INFANTRY (HAWAII).

Col. B. W. Atkinson (2d), Lieut. Col. M. J. Lenihan (2d), Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, jr. (1st), Att. Major S. P. Lyon (25th), Major H. E. Eames (25th), Major B. E. Longan (25th).

Capt. F. W. Pitts (1st), J. D. Burnett (1st), J. A. Ulio (1st), T. H. Lowe (1st), W. E. Pridden (1st), C. C. Bankhead (1st), Byard Sneed (1st), J. B. Richardson (2d), P. R. Manchester (2d), C. R. Abraham (2d), L. R. Fredendall (2d), C. A. Meals (25th), R. P. Harbold (25th), J. R. Corby (25th), G. C. Keeler (25th).

First Lieuts. J. E. Baxter (1st), H. B. Keen (1st), J. N. Peale (1st), O. K. Sadtler (1st), W. A. McCulloch (1st), R. S. Bratton (1st), C. L. Cohen (2d), R. G. Calder (2d), D. T. Greene (2d), C. B. Lyman (2d), W. G. Jones (2d), A. E. Sawkins (25th), Carl Spatz (25th), H. P. Milligan (25th).

33D INFANTRY (CANAL ZONE).

Col. C. H. Muir (5th), Lieut. Col. P. Murray (29th), Major M. L. McGraw (5th), Major H. H. Tebbetts (10th), Major H. C. Clement, jr. (29th).

Capt. J. F. Ware (5th), R. E. Boyers (5th), Ellery Farmer (5th), Walton Goodwin, jr. (5th), G. W. Edgerly (5th), Allen Rutherford (5th), C. S. Caffery (5th), A. C. Cron (10th), F. C. Test (10th), E. A. Dunford (10th), H. B.

Claggett (10th), G. R. Guild (29th), G. A. Drave (29th), Edgett (29th), J. A. Atkins (29th).
First Lieut. F. H. Forbes (5th), T. G. Lampbier (5th), C. W. Lewis (5th), F. W. Milburn (5th), J. W. Hyatt (5th), W. R. Gruber (10th), P. X. English (10th), F. V. Hemenway (10th), S. B. Colquitt (10th), P. J. Hurley (10th), J. R. Davenport (10th), F. R. Fuller (29th), C. H. Bandholtz (29th), L. T. Byrne (29th).

34TH INFANTRY (EL PASO).

Col. C. E. Dentler (23d), Lieut. Col. P. A. Wolf (4th), Major C. F. Armistead (21st), Major T. M. Anderson (7th), Major A. R. Kerwin (6th).

Capt. Thorne Strayer (17th), B. F. Miller (17th), F. W. Brabson (23d), J. M. Holmes (23d), F. T. Burt (23d), D. Halford (23d), C. R. Lewis (23d), C. S. Hoffman (23d), F. B. Alderdice (23d), M. M. Garrett (23d), J. M. Lockett (23d), K. S. Gregory (6th), J. D. Elliott (6th), W. F. L. Simpson (6th), T. N. Gimpelring.

First Lieut. R. C. Stuckney (7th), J. R. Mendenhall (7th), G. E. Stratemeyer (7th), D. O. Byars (7th), J. O'K. Tausig (7th), J. R. Alfante (7th), A. R. Underwood (20th), T. G. Hearn (6th), O. S. Wood (16th), F. C. Rogers (16th), M. P. Schillerstrom (24th), M. C. Mitchell (24th), X. F. Blauvelt (24th).

35TH INFANTRY (DOUGLAS).

Col. J. H. Frier (12th), Lieut. Col. H. L. Jackson (Inf.), Major Jens Bugge (21st), Major A. T. Smith (12th), Major E. T. Hartmann (3d).

Capt. C. S. Hamilton (11th), W. O. Russell (11th), A. D. Chaffin (11th), E. Z. Steever, 3d, (11th), H. L. Walthall (11th), B. R. Campbell (11th), W. J. Connolly (11th), J. W. Boyd (18th), C. M. Blackford (18th), J. M. Cummins (18th), Manfred Lanza (18th), O. S. Albright (22d), G. F. Waugh (22d), F. B. Kobes (14th), J. G. Macomb (14th).

First Lieut. C. S. Little (24th), W. M. Robertson (24th), A. S. Balsam (24th), Tom Fox (24th), J. A. McGrath (11th), F. F. Seowden (11th), J. D. Rives (12th), J. C. Walker, jr. (12th), E. A. Lathrop (14th), Theophilus Steele (14th), E. C. Baird (21st), H. L. Taylor (21st).

36TH INFANTRY (BROWNSVILLE).

Col. A. L. Parmerter (19th), Lieut. Col. W. R. Sample (20th), Major H. B. Fiske (28th), Major J. V. Heidt (9th), Major E. A. Roche (26th).

Capt. R. B. Hewitt (4th), M. E. Malloy (26th), M. H. Shute (26th), G. H. Huddleson (26th), E. L. Field (26th), H. H. Bissell (19th), F. H. Baird (19th), W. C. Whitener (19th), F. A. Cook (19th), C. A. Thuis (17th), T. O. Musgrave (17th), Jesse Gaston (17th), D. P. Wood (16th), C. F. Thompson (16th), Roderick Dew (17th).

First Lieut. C. S. Ritchel (26th), A. A. White (26th), E. G. Sherburne (28th), N. Randolph (28th), G. W. C. Whiting (4th), J. G. Thornell (4th), A. Wilson (4th), W. G. Langwill (26th), C. M. Everett (26th), C. W. Elliott (28th), C. F. McKinney (28th), M. F. Davis (6th).

37TH INFANTRY (FORT SAM HOUSTON).

Col. J. A. Penn (3d), Lieut. Col. H. T. Ferguson (30th), Major E. T. Conley (30th), Major C. F. Armistead (21st), Major C. F. Crain (3d).

Capt. E. H. Tarbuton (30th), J. Blyth (30th), P. C. Potter (30th), L. C. Grieves (30th), A. D. Cummings (30th), H. H. Pritchett (30th), W. R. Leonard (9th), C. G. Sturtevant (9th), W. V. Gallegher (9th), W. F. Harrell (9th), H. Hawley (9th), R. D. La Garde (9th), C. A. Lewis (9th), J. G. Boswell (30th), H. D. Schultz (20th).
First Lieut. John Keliher (3d), C. W. Ryder (30th), O. S. McCreary (3d), W. H. Moss (3d), M. D. Welty (3d), J. T. Harris (9th), A. St. J. Tucker (9th), J. G. Ord (30th), D. C. Emmons (30th), R. G. Sherrard (30th), J. T. Clement (9th), H. C. Browne (16th), L. T. Gerow (19th).

ARMY OFFICERS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

A number of officers of the Regular Army have been authorized to accept commissions in the National Guard. Two of them will have the rank of brigadier general and six of them that of colonel. Capt. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., becomes a major of Cavalry of Utah, while the rest will be commissioned as lieutenant colonels.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley becomes colonel and chief of staff of the Pennsylvania division. His appointment is due to an urgent call from the state of Pennsylvania, and he has already been relieved from the General Staff and is on duty with the Pennsylvania troops. His assignment was made before the War Department adopted the policy by which only colonels and lieutenant colonels are to be detailed as chiefs of staff of Militia divisions.

The authorization of these officers to accept commissions in the National Guard is due entirely to requests from the states. Something like a hundred officers have been called for by the state authorities, but up to this time the War Department has approved only twenty-nine. When the National Guard draft resolution is signed it is understood the War Department will appoint all the officers for the National Guard. This, of course, will be largely a matter of formality as all officers who have qualified will be appointed to their present commands. Under the law, it is understood, the President will be required to send the nominations of the general officers of the National Guard to the Senate for confirmation. Until the draft resolution is signed Regular Army officers who go with the National Guard will be detailed and not commissioned in the Guard.

The following are the officers of the Army authorized to accept commissions in the National Guard on July 5 with advanced rank:

Major William S. McNair, I.G., to brigadier general, 1st Field Artillery Brigade, N.Y.N.G.
Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., to lieutenant colonel, 1st Mass. Field Artillery.

Capt. Lorraine T. Richardson, Inf., to brigadier general, Wis. N.G.

Capt. James B. Kemper, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 8th Penn. Inf.

Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, Cav., to lieutenant colonel, 1st Penn. Cav.

Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Ill. Inf.

Capt. Albert B. Sloan, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Ark. Inf.

Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 20th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Cal. Inf.

Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., to colonel, Idaho N.G.

Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, Ohio N.G.

Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., Inf., to lieutenant colonel, Ind. N.G.

Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C., to lieutenant colonel, 1st N.O. Inf.

Capt. George H. White, 28th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 74th N.Y. Inf.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., to colonel, 3d N.Y. Field Artillery.

Capt. William P. Screws, 11th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 4th Ala. Inf.

Capt. Walter T. Bates, Inf., to colonel, 1st Colo. Inf.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, 2d Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 3d Mo. Inf.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., to colonel, 12th N.Y. Inf.

Capt. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., to major of Cavalry, Utah N.G.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, G.S., to colonel and chief of staff, Penn. N.G.

Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Mont. Inf.

Capt. James M. Kimbrough, 17th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Ga. Inf.

Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 1st La. Inf.

Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., to lieutenant colonel, New England Cavalry.
Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, 7th Cav., to lieutenant colonel or colonel, Ind. N.G.
Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th Field Art., to colonel, 10th Conn. Field Artillery.
Lieut. Walter Kreuger, 3d Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 10th Penn. Inf.
Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., to lieutenant colonel, 1st Minn. Inf.
Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 20th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, 2d Ky. Inf.

In announcing its policy for the detail of Regular Army officers to duty with the National Guard, the War Department announces that individual applications would be submitted to the Chief of Staff for decisions before the detail is made, and sets forth the following conditions: (1) That Regular Army officers may be selected for detail as commanders of divisions or brigades. (2) That only one Regular Army officer will be detailed with each regiment of the National Guard, and this detail must be in the grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel. (3) That Regular Army officers to be detailed as chiefs of staff of divisions will be taken only from the grades of colonel or lieutenant colonel and assistant chiefs of staff may be detailed from the grades of major or captain.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers have been ordered to appear for examination for promotion at the places mentioned:

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

The following at Del Rio, Texas: 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, Rawson Warren, Norman H. Davis, 2d Lieut. Terry de la M. Allen, Harry B. Anderson, Blackburn Hall, 14th Cav. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Eagle Pass, Texas: 1st Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., James S. Greene, 10th Cav., A.D.C., William R. Pope, Henry R. Smalley, 2d Lieut. Everett Collins, Charles B. Hazeltine, 14th Cav. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Fort McIntosh, Texas: 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 2d Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath, John B. Coulter, Frederick Herr, Edward J. Dwan, 14th Cav. (June 8, S.D.).

Capt. Henry B. Farrar, 3d Field Art., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 8, S.D.).

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav., at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: 1st Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, Edwin De L. Smith, Robert H. Lewis, Benjamin M. Bailey, Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art.; John N. Greely, Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, Bernard R. Peyton, John Magruder, John E. McMahon, jr., Arthur R. Harris, John H. Wallace, 3d Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Eagle Pass, Texas: 1st Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 2d Lieut. Philip L. Thurber, 3d Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Laredo, Texas: 1st Lieut. William E. Dunn, Joe R. Brabson, 2d Lieut. David E. Cain, Charles L. Kilburn, Herman Beukema, 3d Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Brownsville, Texas: 1st Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, Alfred L. P. Sands, 2d Lieut. John M. Eager, William C. Crane, jr., 4th Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Fort Sill, Okla.: Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, Conrad H. Lanza, Edward T. Donnelly, 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Philip W. Booker, Webster A. Capron, Kenneth S. Perkins, Harold E. Marr, 2d Lieut. Ivens Jones, Karl C. Greenwald, James A. Gillespie, John C. Wyeth, William E. Burr, Herbert S. Struble, 5th Field Art., Richard C. Scott, 4th Field Art., 1st Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf. (June 8, S.D.).

Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., at Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Fort Bliss, Texas: 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, Field Art., Walter S. Sturgill, John A. Crane, 2d Lieut. Vincent Meyer, Julian F. Barnes, John G. Burr, 5th Field Art., James A. Lester, Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 6th Field Art., at Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz.: 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Albert T. Bishop, John R. Starkey, James P. Marley, Waldo C. Potter, 2d Lieut. Ernest J. Dawley, Vincent P. Erwin, Charles G. Helmick, John B. Anderson, Edwin A. Zundel, 6th Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Camp Stephen Little, Ariz.: 1st Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 2d Lieut. Curtis H. Nance and Mert Proctor, 6th Field Art. (June 8, S.D.).

The following officers at Eagle Pass, Texas: Capt. Charles F. Crain, Edward T. Hartmann, Frank C. Bolles, 1st Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, Jason M. Walling, John S. Upham, John J. Burleigh, Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., Charles E. Swartz, Inf., 2d Lieut. Marion O. French, Wentworth H. Moss, Maurice D. Welty, Frederick G. Dillman, Allen R. Kimball, Robert S. Lytle, Dana Palmer, James A. Van Fleet, Louis A. Merillat, jr., Joseph M. Murphy, Melchior McE. Eberts, John Keliher, 3d Inf. (June 8, S.D.).

The following at Harlingen, Texas: Capt. Frank B. Watson, William A. Burnside, Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Harlingen, Texas: 1st Lieut. Deas Archer, Goodwin Compton, Lancelot M. Parcell, Harry S. Adams, Bowers Davis, Oscar K. Tolley, Marvin E. Malloy, Martyn H. Shute, George H. Huddleson, 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everett, Emmert W. Savage, Joseph D. Patch, James A. O'Brien, Herbert E. Pace, Harry J. Krapp, Dabney C. Rose, Charles A. King, jr., George W. Krapp, Charles S. Ritchel, Arthur A. White, 26th Inf. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Texas: Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf., Frank E. Hopkins, Field Art. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Donna, Texas: 1st Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, James R. Jacobs, Lathrop B. Clapham, Percy E. Van Nostrand, 28th Inf. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Texas: 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, Aristides Moreno, 2d Lieut. Carl F. McKinney, Samuel H. Houston, Albert S. Kuegle, George E. Arne-mann, Hamilton Templeton, Henry B. Cheadle, Willis J. Tack, Edward G. Sherburne, Norman Randolph, 28th Inf. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 26th Inf., 1st Lieut. William St. J. Jervay, Francis B. Eastman, Deshler Whiting, Fred C. Miller, Charles L. Mitchell, Edward H. Tarbuton, James Blyth, Paul C. Potter, 30th Inf., Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., Loren C. Grieves, Harry H. Pritchett, 2d Lieut. James G. Ord, Delos C. Emmons, Robert G. Sherrard, Charles S. Floyd, Ira T. Wyche, Maxon S. Lough, Charles N. Sawyer, Raymond O. Barton, Charles H. Corlett, Harold R. Bull, Charles M. Milliken, Paul C. Paschal, Rudolph G. Whitten, Francis R. Kerr, Charles W. Ryder, 30th Inf. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Del Rio, Texas: Capt. Charles B. Drake, Cav., and Francis N. Cooke, C.A.C. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at Del Rio, Texas: 1st Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, Robert R. Weisheimer, Olin H. Longino, Homer E. Oldfield, 2d Lieut. James Kirk, Joe Eikel, Augustin M. Prentiss, Frank L. Hoskins, C.A.C. (June 12, S.D.).

First Lieut. Edwin K. Smith, C.A.C., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 12, S.D.).

Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., camp at El Paso, Texas. (June 12, S.D.).

First Lieut. Frank Keller, 6th Cav., report to president of examining board appointed by Par. 28, S.O. 141, c.s., these headquarters. (June 12, S.D.).

First Lieut. William G. Murchison, Inf., at Fort Sill, Okla. (June 12, S.D.).

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., at Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz. (June 12, S.D.).

The following at El Paso, Texas: Second Lieut. Ward E. Duxell, Henry S. Auvand, Reinold Melberg, John H. Cochran, C.A.C. (June 12, S.D.).

Capt. James N. Munro, Cav., at Fort Sill, Okla. (June 12, S.D.).

First Lieut. Lucien H. Tallafiero, 6th Field Art., at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (June 16, S.D.).

First Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 4th Field Art., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 16, S.D.).

Capt. John Robertson, 18th Inf., at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (June 16, S.D.).
Second Lieut. George L. Hardin, 28th Inf., at Donna, Texas. (June 18, S.D.).
Major George A. Skinner, M.C., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 21, S.D.).
Second Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 9th Inf., at Hot Springs, Ark. (June 21, S.D.).
Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav. (G.S.), at Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 21, S.D.).
Second Lieut. Lindsay D. Beach, 13th Cav., at Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 21, S.D.).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Milo P. Fox, C.E., at Columbus, N.M. (June 29, War D.).
First Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav., at Presidio of San Francisco. (June 29, War D.).

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., at Fort Morgan, Ala. (June 28, E.D.).

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Walter F. L. Hartigan, 14th Inf., at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (June 21, Western D.).
Major Thomas G. Hanson (Inf.), Q.M.C., at Fort McDowell, Cal. (June 22, Western D.).

Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A.C., at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (June 26, Western D.).
Capt. Charles H. Bridges, Inf., at Fort McDowell, Cal. (June 26, Western D.).

Major Ernest B. Gose, Inf., at Fort McDowell, Cal. (June 26, Western D.).
Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, C.A.C., at Fort Worden, Wash. (June 26, Western D.).

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. James A. Stevens, 9th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth. (June 13, C.D.).
First Lieut. Bernard Lents, 21st Inf., at Fort Snelling. (June 13, C.D.).

The following to board at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. Ulysses G. Worriwell, Inf., Edward P. Orton, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, Cav., Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., Samuel M. Parker, Inf., Charles F. Severson, 17th Inf., Resolve P. Palmer, Inf., Philip Remington, Inf., Harry L. King, Cav., Robert G. Kirkwood, 3d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Fred B. Carriethers, 20th Inf., Gilbert R. Cook, 27th Inf. (June 15, C.D.).

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., to board at Honolulu. (June 15, H.D.).

THE ARMY.

Late Army orders, of July 6, appear on page 1467.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Lists of nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army, sent to the Senate on June 30 and July 1, appear on page 1450 of this issue.

G.O. 11, JUNE 19, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

G.O. 9, Western D., June 13, 1916, relating to Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, inspector general, is revoked.
By command of Major General Bell:

EBEN SWIFT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 10, JUNE 13, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. James H. McRae, A.G., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department adjutant, with station in Honolulu from date.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major William D. Connor, G.S., from duty in Washington; to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 30, War D.).
Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, G.S., from duty at El Paso, Texas, upon completion of work of Cavalry Board; repair to Washington for duty in Chief of Staff Office. (June 28, War D.).

Major Andrew Moses, G.S., is relieved from duty as secretary of the Army War College. (July 1, War D.).
Capt. George V. H. Moseley, G.S., is relieved from detail in the General Staff Corps, July 1, 1916. (July 1, War D.).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G., to duty as assistant to the department inspector, with station in Chicago. (June 26, Western D.).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALBHEIRE, Q.M.G.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 136, June 10, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M.C., to join station of 3d Field Artillery to which he may be assigned, is suspended until further orders. Captain Welsh will remain on his present duties. (June 28, War D.).

Capt. Harry E. Constock, Q.M.C. (Inf.), from detail in that corps, July 1; assigned 3d Infantry, July 2, and will join. (June 30, War D.).

Vetn. Dean W. Judd, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, for duty. (June 21, S.D.).

The following changes in assignment of officers of Q.M.C. are ordered: Major William H. Bertsch, Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty as Q.M. at that place; Major Willard D. Newbill, Columbus, N.M., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty as Q.M. at that place. (June 12, S.D.).

Capt. Frank George, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 1, War D.).

Capt. William S. Bowen, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in the Q.M. Corps, July 1. (July 1, War D.).

Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty, retaining station at Fort Huachuca. (July 3, War D.).

The commanding general, Western Department, will detail an officer as Q.M. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Major Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (July 1, War D.).

Capt. Frederick J. Herman, Q.M.C., from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and to duty as Q.M., and in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, and also will assume charge of construction work at Fort Riley, relieving Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Q.M.C. Captain Holbrook will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, retaining station at Fort Riley, Kas. (July 5, War D.).

Lough, is assigned to Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 5, War D.).
Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty at Kansas City, Mo., by Col. Edward E. Dravo, retired, will proceed to Fort Worth, Texas, for the purpose of establishing a purchasing station. (July 5, War D.).

Sergt. 1st Class Kurt Franke, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., to duty at that post. (June 28, War D.).

Pay Clerk Arthur A. Padmore, Q.M.C., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 1, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, Q.M.C., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., having relinquished unexpired portion of furlough, is assigned to duty at Ancon, Canal Zone, and to New York city and assume charge of the Medical Supply Depot in that city. (July 1, War D.).

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., at once to Fort Leavenworth

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as surgeon of the Punitive Expedition. (June 29, War D.).

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., now at Concord, N.H., relieved further duty at Ancon, Canal Zone, and to New York city and assume charge of the Medical Supply Depot in that city. (July 1, War D.).

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., at once to Fort Leavenworth

for the purpose of packing and shipping the laboratory equipment at that post to the Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, and upon the completion to Fort Bliss for temporary duty at Base Hospital. (June 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Corps for mustering duty, reporting to commanding general, Central Department: Capt. Clarence H. Connor, Lincoln, N.D.; Leartus J. Owen, Redfield, S.D.; Thomas H. Johnson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Paul L. Freeman, Grayling, Mich.; and Arthur M. Whiskey, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 28, War D.)

The following medical officers assigned to duty as sanitary inspectors of mobilization camps at the places indicated: Capt. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., Cosgrove, Wash.; Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C., Boise Barracks, Idaho; Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Capt. Frank W. Wood, M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 23, Western D.)

The following assignments of officers of Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Arden Freer, M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at Base Hospital. (June 12, S.D.)

Major Peter C. Field, M.C., to camp at Calexico, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 25, Western D.)
Capt. James L. Robinson, M.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to base, Columbus, N.M., temporary duty. (June 8, S.D.)

Capt. William H. Thearle, M.C., Douglas, Ariz., from further duty with 18th Infantry, at that place, and to Columbus, N.M. (June 8, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., will report to examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (July 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson and Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty as general sanitary inspectors for the purpose of inspecting the camps of the troops recently mustered into the United States service. (July 1, War D.)

Major William N. Bisham, M.C., report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty in that department as general sanitary inspector for the purpose of inspecting the camps of the troops recently mustered into the United States service. (July 1, War D.)

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., to the state mobilization camp, Green Haven, N.Y., for duty as sanitary inspector and in charge of physical examinations in mustering Militia. (July 1, E.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as sanitary inspector at the state camps of mobilization as follows: Connecticut, Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., Niantic; Georgia, Major Henry Page, M.C., Macon; Massachusetts, Major James F. Hall, M.C., Framingham; New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., Concord; North Carolina, Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., Camp Glenn, Morehead City; Pennsylvania, Major Conrad E. Koerber, M.C., Mt. Gretna; Virginia, Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., Richmond. (July 1, E.D.)

Capt. W. Cole Davis, M.C., New York City, N.Y., to state mobilization camp, Green Haven, N.Y., for duty. (July 1, E.D.)

Capt. William R. Dear, M.C., to arrive about May 28, will proceed to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert Du B. Harden, M.C., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Field Hospital No. 4, and Ambulance Company No. 4. (May 27, P.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John W. Turner, M.R.C., to recruit rendezvous, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, temporary duty. (June 12, S.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert C. Lieser, M.R.C., to active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in connection with the physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy. (June 19, Western D.)

First Lieut. Howard P. Kirtley, M.R.C., Salt Lake City, to active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 22, Western D.)

First Lieut. Walter L. Tealy, M.R.C., Monterey, Cal., to active duty at Presidio of Monterey. (June 23, Western D.)

First Lieut. Frederick T. Hyde, M.R.C., Port Angeles, Wash., to active duty at Fort Worden, Wash. (June 24, Western D.)

First Lieut. David N. W. Grant, M.R.C., to active duty at Soldiers' Home, Washington. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George C. Beach, M.R.C., member examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., relieved. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C., to active duty; report to commanding general, Central Department, for duty. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred T. Kory, M.R.C., to New York City for duty on transport Kilpatrick, relieving Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C., who will return to proper station. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Harris S. Baketel, M.R.C., to active duty at New York City. (June 30, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William H. Clewell, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, June 30, 1916. (June 30, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Wilhelm Weinberger, M.R.C., accepted, June 30, 1916. (June 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., Seattle, Wash., to active duty. (June 22, Western D.)

The following first lieutenants, M.R.C., to active duty and will proceed to the places indicated after their names: Fred A. Pittenger to Boise Barracks, Idaho; William E. Shea to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Joseph L. Bell to Sacramento, Cal.; Frederick W. Kroll to Sacramento, Cal.; George H. Buck to Clackamas, Ore.; and Thomas M. Joyce to Clackamas, Ore. (June 23, Western D.)

First Lieut. Herbert C. Lieser, M.R.C., to active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 26, Western D.)

First Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., Del Rio, Texas, will report for temporary duty with Coast Artillery troops at that station. (June 8, S.D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 147, June 24, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Louis D. Mead, M.R.C., is revoked. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Kroll, M.R.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 5, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment: First Lieuts. Arthur S. Jones, Frank J. Tainter, James P. Corbett, Curtis D. Pillsbury, William Y. Kennedy, Duncan MacCallum, Nathan Winslow, James G. Kramer, William E. Lower, Daniel J. Hayes, Carey P. McCord, Frederick S. Baird, Bonaparte P. Norvell, William C. Gibson, Doyle L. Eastland, John A. Murphy, David W. Overton, Otto H. Deichmann, Paul H. Zinkhan, Howard Taylor, John E. Walker, Edward C. Gow, James E. Lawson, Alan C. Woods, David Dale, Frank E. Thompson, Harold D. Cochran, Charles J. Boehs, Andrew V. Stephenson, Arthur P. Reed, John W. Vaughan, James B. Van Horn, John G. Leitch, Edgar B. Friedenwald, George B. Campbell, Frederic E. Jenkins, Elias H. Porter, Arthur B. Dayton, Michael J. Sheahan, William J. McConnell, Thomas J. Walthall, Homer S. Warren, Wilbur M. Phelps, Frank T. Hogeland, Peter D. MacNaughton and Rufus B. Hall. (July 3, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. Harold O. Scott, D.S., now on temporary duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 23, Western D.)

The following acting dental surgeons will report to the presidents of the dental examining boards at the places indicated at the earliest practicable date for examination for appointment as first lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Army: Board at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Dale E. Repp, Terry P. Bull, Donald W. Forbes, Samuel Kaufman, Charles W. Lewis, Board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 10, 1916, William S. Rice, Board at Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Richard B. Clark, Gerald D. Byrne, Board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 10, 1916, Lee S. Fountain. (June 29, War D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. Thomas Petch will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty on transport Sheridan. (June 24, Western D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Field Hospital Co. No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio

of Monterey, Cal., at once by rail to Douglas, Ariz., for duty at that station. (June 21, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Hawkinsen, H.C., Manila, to duty on board transport Warren. (May 16, P.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The leave granted Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., extended one month. (June 29, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 5, subject to recall, to 1st Lieut. David McCoach, jr., C.E. (July 2, E.D.)

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, report to Col. Edward Burr, C.E., for examination for promotion: Capt. Charles R. Pettis, 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, Beverly C. Dunn, Donald H. Connolly, Raymond F. Fowler, Philip B. Fleming and Howard S. Bennion. (May 20, P.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Roland W. Finger, O.D., upon relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to join proper station at expiration of leave. (June 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Fred L. Rice, having arrived in Honolulu, will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (June 13, H.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Cronin, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to the state mobilization camp (Camp Whitman, Grene Haven, N.Y.) for duty. (July 1, E.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., now on leave, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in field. (June 29, War D.)

Capt. G. Soudard Turner, S.C. (Inf.), is assigned to 3d Infantry, July 2, and upon being relieved from present duty will join regiment. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, aviation officer, S.C., to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., and take charge of aviation matters at that place. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps, July 6. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., to duty with the 1st Provisional Company, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 12, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Boelter, S.C., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., as telegraph operator and in charge of the post telephone system. (June 22, Western D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Sergt. Martin L. Tuttle, Troop A, 1st Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (June 30, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Second Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d Cav., San Diego, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 24, Western D.)

First Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 2d Cav., is transferred to the 16th Cavalry and will join regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 3, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain is announced from July 1, 1916. Captain Tyler will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Squadron Sergt. Major Herbert A. Jones, 5th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will repair to his home. (July 3, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., to Sacramento, Cal., for duty in connection with mobilization of Militia. (June 22, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph P. Cousins, 6th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (July 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. T. B. DUGAN, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Cavalry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain, to date from July 1, 1916, is announced. Captain Cathro will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. G. GALBRATH.

Sergt. Elbiron Denney, Troop H, 10th Cav., placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (June 30, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMBE, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Harry B. Anderson, 14th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (July 3, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Ben H. Dorey, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 12th Cavalry; relieved further duty with Militia of Missouri and will join regiment. (June 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieut. Clyde A. Selleck, 1st Field Art., to proceed on transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about Nov. 5, 1916, to join his regiment. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. Clyde A. Selleck, 1st Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for preparing the camp for the reception of five batteries, Field Artillery, National Guard of Connecticut, one battery Field Artillery, National Guard of Maryland, and one battery Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey. (June 30, E.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 135, June 9, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Francis W. Honeycutt, 2d Field Art., is revoked. (June 30, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Honeycutt, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C., July 1, 1916, vice Capt. William S. Bowen, Q.M.C., relieved, July 1. (July 1, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Par. 31, S.O. 145, June 23, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Charles S. Blakely, 5th Field Art., is revoked. (July 1, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 6th Field Art., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced from July 1, 1916. Major Cassels will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. Herbert S. Struble, 5th Field Art., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (July 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Jaius A. Moore, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to duty at the camp of instruction, United States troops, at Monterey, Cal. (June 20, Western D.)

Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (June 30, E.D.)

Capt. William S. Bowen, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Q.M.C., June 30, 1916. (June 30, War D.)

Capt. George Robinson, C.A.C., from assignment to the 137th Company, to Coast Defenses of Baltimore for duty. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles Hines, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.,

to Monterey, Cal., for duty. (June 24, Western D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., C.A.C., is extended three months. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Maiven, jr., C.A.C., assigned to 154th Company and to join his company. (June 30, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 28, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, C.A.C. (June 28, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, C.A.C., extended one month. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. Kenneth T. Blood, C.A.C., from duty at Plattsburg, N.Y., to Fort Preble, Me., for temporary duty. (June 30, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph D. McCain, C.A.C., from assignment in Coast Defenses of Savannah, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail on transport to leave New York about Aug. 20 for Cristobal, Canal Zone. (July 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. Roger B. Colton, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., to Fort Jay, N.Y., and join company. (July 1, E.D.)

The following changes in assignment of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles E. T. Lull from assignment to 45th Company and placed on unassigned list; Capt. Richard I. McKenney transferred from 73d to 45th Company. (June 29, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps relieved at once from present assignment and will proceed to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated after his name for duty: Capt. Offner Hope, Delaware; 1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, Delaware; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, New Orleans; 2d Lieut. George D. Riley, Baltimore; 2d Lieut. Logan W. Series, Potomac, for assignment to a company. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. John G. Workizer, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, July 1, 1916. Major Workizer will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard T. Clark, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced from July 1, 1916. Captain Clark will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Your M. Marks, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced from July 1, 1916. Captain Marks will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain is announced from July 1, 1916. Captain Goodier will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., from the further operation of Par. 17, S.O. 146, June 23, 1916, War D., detailing him as an A.Q.M. and directing him to take charge of property and funds pertaining to the Q.M.C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a first lieutenant is announced from July 1, 1916. Lieutenant McNeal will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., will proceed with his headquarters, band, Artillery troops, bakery unit, cooks and sanitary troops from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Tobyhanna, at which point an instruction camp for a number of newly created Field Artillery batteries will be established. Lieutenant Colonel Ketcham will have command of the instruction camp at Tobyhanna. (July 1, E.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department: Second Lieuts. Sidney P. Spalding, Cecil G. Young and Albion R. Rockwood. (July 5, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with the 4th and 5th Provisional Regiments, Coast Artillery Corps, to be organized in that department:

Fourth Provisional Regiment—Col. Samuel E. Allen, Majors Gordon G. Heiner (as lieutenant colonel), Percy M. Kessler, Lawrence S. Miller, Capt. John C. Goodellow (as major), Francis W. Ralston (staff adjutant), Avery J. Cooper (staff quartermaster), and Owen G. Collins (staff commissary).

Fifth Provisional Regiment—Col. John W. Ruckman, Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, Major Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. Francis N. Cooke (as major), John W. Gulick (as major), Louis S. Chappelle (staff adjutant), and Graham Parker (staff quartermaster), and 1st Lieut. Lucian D. Booth (as captain, staff commissary). (July 3, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Kenneth T. Blood, C.A.C. (July 8, E.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Lacey and Electrn. Sergt. 1st Class Edwin C. Chellent, C.A.C., to Fort Drum, P.I., for station and duty. (May 27, P.D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Albert J. Steinhardt, C.A. School Detachment, Fort Monroe, transferred as of his present grade to C.A.C., July 1, 1916, and to Coast Defenses of Baltimore for duty. (June 30, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Leave fifteen days, to apply for extension of one month, upon arrival at San Francisco about June 20, 1916, to Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 2d Inf. (June 13, H.D.)

Second Lieuts. Edmund P. Duval and Edmund De T. Ellis, 2d Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 16th Cavalry. (July 3, E.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Sick leave one month to Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced from July 1, 1916. Captain Dickinson will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Second Lieut. Benjamin G. Weir, 4th Inf., report to examining board at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for examination for promotion. (June 24, Western D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is temporarily attached to the 19th Infantry. (June 16, S.D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 143, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to 1st Lieut. Jesse W. Boyd, 11th Inf., is revoked. (June 16, S.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Lieut. Ernest L. Pell, 13th Inf., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, relieved present duties, to duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (May 22, P.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf. (June 29, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Col. James S. Rogers, 18th Inf., to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 29, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

First Lieut. John H. Statesman, 23d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Signal Corps, July 7, vice 1st Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., relieved, July 6. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. George Pulsifer, jr., 23d Inf., to Fort Sam

Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (July 5, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Xavier F. Blauvelt, 24th Inf., exceptional circumstances, extended one month. (June 8, S.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Leave two months, upon arrival at San Francisco, about June 20, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Carl J. Ballinger, 25th Inf. (June 13, H.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco, about July 12, to 2d Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, 25th Inf. (June 13, H.D.)

Second Lieut. Bernard P. Lamb, 25th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a first lieutenant is announced from July 1, 1916. Lieutenant Lamb will proceed to his home. (July 1, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Mission, Texas. (June 12, S.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Capt. Walter C. Jones, 30th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in the Q.M.C., July 2, 1916. (June 30, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., is relieved from recruiting service at Harrisburg, Pa. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, Inf., at own request is relieved from duty at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., and is detailed as an assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (June 30, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Catlin, Inf., extended ten days. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, Inf., unassigned, is attached to the 37th Infantry, July 6, 1916. (July 5, War D.)

GENERAL SERVICE, INFANTRY.

Sergt. William Alley, general service, Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Buffalo, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (June 28, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas and 2d Lieut. Sidney Erickson, P.S., relieved further duty with the 37th Company, P.S., and report to company commander for duty. (May 20, P.D.)

RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment to which now assigned: Col. William C. Brown, 10th Cav., and Col. James Lockett, 11th Cav. (June 30, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned to regiment indicated after his name and will join: Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, now attached to 3d Cavalry, assigned to 10th Cavalry; Col. William J. Nicholson, now attached to 5th Cavalry, assigned to 11th Cavalry. (June 30, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following movement of troops from the Coast Defenses of San Francisco is ordered without delay: One battalion of Coast Artillery Corps and a provisional battery of Field Artillery to camp at Calexico, Cal., to report to Major James T. Dean, 21st Inf.; two companies of Coast Artillery Corps to San Diego, Cal.; to report to Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C.; fully equipped for field service. (June 25, Western D.)

MUSTERING DUTY.

First Lieuts. Emory T. Smith, 5th Field Art., and Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., are detailed as assistant mustering officers, Militia of California. (June 26, Western D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Regular troops, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to Plattsburg, N.Y., camp of instruction, for duty until about Oct. 6: Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, Inf., 1st Lieuts. John C. Fairfax, 31st Inf., Troup Miller, Cav., and Louis Farrell, Inf., and 2d Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore, C.A.C. (July 3, E.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., I.I., is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer, South Framingham, Mass., and will return to proper station. (July 3, E.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Frank B. McCoy, retired, to active duty for general recruiting service at Harrisburg, Pa., relieving Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., from duty at that place and from further duty on recruiting service. (June 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Marshall W. Wood, retired, Boise, Idaho, report camp at Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty in connection with the physical examinations of troops. (June 24, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Chicago, Ill. (June 28, War D.)

Major George P. Ahern, retired, with his consent assigned to active duty and report in person to Chief of Staff for duty. (June 30, War D.)

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Philadelphia, Pa. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M.; report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty. (June 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George F. Brady, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Fort Ontario, N.Y., relieving Capt. Thomas T. Frisell, retired, who will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (June 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, retired, is assigned to duty as Secretary of the Army War College, vice Major Andrew Moses, Gen. Staff, hereby relieved. (July 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Arnold, retired, to active duty at Columbus Barracks, relieving Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. William E. Roberts, retired, to active duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., relieving Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C., who will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty, retaining station at Fort Huachuca. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, to active duty at Fort George Wright, Wash. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, retired, assigned to active duty at St. Louis, Mo. (July 5, War D.)

Major Ira L. Fredendall, retired, assigned to active duty at San Francisco, Cal. (July 5, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., Major Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., and Major Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., is appointed to meet at Washington to review the Tables of Organization, U.S. Army, 1914. (July 5, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., and Capt. Albert P. Clark, M.C., to meet at Fort Shafter, H.T., June 27 for conducting physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy. (June 14, H.D.)

A board to consist of Major Peter C. Field, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Lieser, M.R.C., to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Tuesday, June 27, 1916, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy. (June 19, Western D.)

Boards to meet at places indicated on July 10, 1916, for conducting examination of applicants for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Army: At Fort Slocum, N.Y., Capt. Julius C. Gregory, M.C., 1st Lieut. George L. Mason and John H. Snapp, Dental Corps. At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., 1st Lieut. Davis Boak and Edwin P. Tignor, dental surgeons. At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale and George I. Gunkel, dental surgeons. At Fort Logan, Colo., Capt. John A. Burkert, M.C., 1st Lieut. Julien R. Bernheim

and William A. Squires, dental surgeons. At the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., 1st Lieut. Frank H. Wolven and George H. Casaday, dental surgeons. (June 28, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant to the Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief, Militia Bureau; Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., and Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., to meet at Washington, D.C., for making recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (June 30, War D.)

A board to consist of Col. William Stephenson, M.C., Major James M. Phalen, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion. (July 1, War D.)

MILITIA ORDERS.

First Lieut. David L. Hibbs, M.C., Field Hospital No. 1, N.G. of Tennessee, found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the United States. (July 3, E.D.)

The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Virginia, having been mustered into the service of the United States, will proceed, by rail, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (July 3, E.D.)

Capt. John F. King, 1st Lieut. Henry T. Daly and 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Elphinstone, all of the 5th Regiment, 3d Infantry, N.G. of Maryland, found physically disqualified for military service, are discharged the service of the United States. (July 3, E.D.)

Second Lieut. James E. Slaughter, 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry, N.G.D.C., found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the United States. (July 3, E.D.)

First Lieut. William S. Wormley, A.I.S.A.P., 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry, N.G.D.C., having been found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the United States. (July 1, E.D.)

Major Alexander Summers, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N.G., having been found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the United States. (July 1, E.D.)

The 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., now at their armory, Brooklyn, N.Y., having been mustered into the service of the United States, will proceed by rail to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (July 2, E.D.)

The following organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Mt. Gretna, Pa., having been mustered into the service of the United States, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty: Division Headquarters, Headquarters 2d Brigade, 10th Infantry, 16th Infantry and 18th Infantry. (July 2, E.D.)

First Lieut. Lucas Powell, 1st Inf., N.G., Mississippi, found physically disqualified for military service, was discharged the service of the United States, July 2, 1916. (June 30, E.D.)

Major Warren D. Fales and Capt. Eugene T. Stephenson, M.C., N.G., District of Columbia, found physically disqualified for military service, were discharged the service of the United States, July 1, 1916. (June 30, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Nelson J. Edwards, formerly of the 2d Kentucky Infantry, lacking the necessary qualifications to be mustered into the Service as a member of the National Guard of Kentucky, was discharged the service of the United States. (June 30, E.D.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate on July 5 included the cadets of the Class of 1916 at the U.S. Military Academy, nominated to be second lieutenants and assigned as noted below. Additional Army nominations and confirmations appear on page 1463 of this issue.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 5, 1916, War Department.

Chaplain to be chaplain, with rank of captain: Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., rank July 1.

Acting dental surgeon to be dental surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant: June 18: James G. Morningstar.

Second lieutenant to be first lieutenant: John O. Walker, jr., 12th Inf., June 24, nee Wayman, detailed Signal Corps.

CLASS OF 1916, U.S.M.A.

Cadets to be second lieutenants:
Corps of Engineers: John H. Willis, Wilhelm D. Styer, John W. Fraser, William A. Snow, William H. Britton, Notley Y. Du Hamel, Robert G. Guyer, Robert A. Sharrer, Edward G. Bliss, Holland L. Robb, Robert B. Neyland, Stanley E. Scott, Raymond G. Moses, Charles H. Cunningham, Dwight F. Johns, Thomas D. Finley, Elroy S. J. Irvine, Wilbur H. Henderson, Edward C. Smith, Ludlow D. Worsham, Ralph G. Barrows, Frederick W. Bonfils, William M. Hoge, jr., Tattall D. Simkins.

Cavalry Arm: James K. Cockrell, John W. Rafferty, Ralph I. Sasse, William H. Cureton, Calvin De Witt, jr., Lucien S. Berry, Joseph M. Tully, Hugh Mitchell, Clarence S. Maulsby, Roland P. Shugg, Craigie Krayenbuhl, William Spence, De Rosey C. Cabell, jr., William E. Shipp, Fay B. Prickett, James M. Crane, Victor W. B. Wales, Pettus H. Hemphill, Robert Le G. Walsh, George S. Andrew, Spencer A. Townsend, Arthur M. Jones.

Field Artillery Arm: Stanley E. Reinhart, Louis E. Hibbs, Horace L. McBride, Hamilton E. Maguire, William R. Woodward, Henry O. Jones, Dean Hudnutt, Jesse F. Tarpley, jr., Ray C. Rutherford, Alfred K. King.

Coast Artillery Corps: Albert W. Draves, Frederick J. Williams, James A. Pickering, Willis McD. Chapin, Paul V. Kane, James de B. Walbach, Weir Riech, James C. Ruddell, William G. Patterson, Ferdinand F. Gallagher, Benjamin S. Beverly, Carl L. Marriott, Hugh A. Ramsey, Robert B. McBride, jr., Carl S. Doney, Richard M. Levy, Elliott H. Freeland, Joseph J. O'Hare, Frank C. Seefeld, Barrington L. Flanigan.

Infantry Arm: Latham L. Brundred, Charles A. Bayler, jr., Richard P. Kuhn, Sidney Herkness, Warner W. Carr, Geoffrey P. Baldwin, Kenneth M. Halpine, Raymond P. Campbell, Leslie T. Saul, Fred B. Inglis, John A. Street, William E. Chambers, Thomas L. Martin, John B. Bennett, William R. Wilson, Richard O. Birmingham, Felix R. McLean, Paul B. Parker, Thomas G. Peyton, Arthur M. Ellis, Junius H. Houghton, Benjamin A. Yancey, James N. Caperton, Harrison Heron, Otto F. Langa, George H. Blankenship, Walter D. Mangan, Elton A. Abernathy, Henry P. Blanks, John E. Martin, William E. Morehouse, jr., Joseph H. Grant, Maurice L. Miller, Abram V. Rinearson, jr., Douglas J. Page, Charles O. Smith, George J. Newgarden, jr., William E. Coffin, jr., Spencer A. Merrill, Robert K. Whitson, Harland L. Mumma, Alexander M. Weyand, Robert E. D. McCullough, Nelson B. Russell, Bartlett James, Bartlett Jones.

LIEUTENANTS, MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps:
Walter P. Anderton, N.Y.; John O. Anthony, Ala.; Abner L. Atwood, Ala.; William A. Coz, Ga.
Forrest P. Baker, Ark.; Moses H. Baker, Pa.; Charles E. Barnett, Ind.; Joseph N. Barney, Va.; Robert W. Bell, Ariz.; Peter A. Bendixen, Iowa; James De W. Benjamin, N.Y.; Edwin S. Bennett, N.Y.; Fred G. Benton, N.Y.; Conrad Berons, jr., N.Y.; David M. Berkman, Minn.; William D. Berry, Okla.; Joseph C. Birdsall, Pa.; Lewis C. Bixler, Pa.; Kenneth D. Blackfan, Md.; Maurice L. Blatt, Ill.; Lewis Booker, Del.; Paul N. Bowman, Pa.; Henry Boxer, Ala.; Karl T. Brown, Texas; Charles P. Burke, W. Va.; Sidney R. Burnap, N.Y.; James O. Burt, Pa.

John H. Carlisle, N.J.; John E. Cannady, W. Va.; Ernest W. Cavaness, Mo.; Archibald E. Chace, N.Y.; Ralph S. Chappell, Ind.; Frank S. Child, N.Y.; Joseph P. Cleary, Ill.; James L. Cobb, N.Y.; Robert C. Cochran, Mass.; Thomas Cottrell, Ill.; Frederick A. Coughlin, R.I.; Francis A. Coward, S.C.; James P. Crawford, Cal.; Egerton L. Crispien, Minn.; John M. Cruick, Pa.; John H. Cudmore, N.Y.; Wendell W. Cutler, N.Y.; Channing E. Dakin, Iowa; Robert E. Davidson, Pa.; Raymond R. Decker, Pa.; Leon E. De Yoe, N.Y.; Herman L. Dowd,

N.Y.; Allison H. Dugdale, N.Y.; Arthur S. Driscoll, N.Y.; Charles D. Easton, R.I.; John R. Espey, Colo.; Harold C. Ernst, Mass.; William G. Eymann, Pa.
Roy E. Fallas, Md.; Merton A. Farlow, Kas.; Burr Ferguson, Ala.; Karl D. Figley, N.Y.; Charles E. B. Flagg, Wash.; James M. Flynn, N.Y.; Allan A. Foster, Ill.; Matthias L. Foster, N.Y.; Willard C. Foster, Wyo.; Harry Freedemberger, Ohio; William D. Fullerton, Ohio.

Arthur H. Gerhard, Pa.; Ninda T. Gillette, Pa.; Thomas W. Grayson, Pa.; Evan H. M. Griffiths, jr., Ill.
Harold L. Hall, N.Y.; Josiah N. Hall, Colo.; Jacob H. Harry, Ill.; Eugene H. Hayward, Md.; Julius G. Henry, Ala.; William E. Hervey, Ill.; William H. Heuschels, Kas.; Ernest L. Hicks, N.Y.; Carl A. Hobericht, Mo.; John Homans, Mass.; Alfred W. Hornbogen, Mich.; Allen E. Howard, Pa.; Frederic H. Howard, Mass.; Frederick B. Humphreys, N.Y.; Francis B. Hutton, jr., Va.
Henry James, N.Y.; William B. Jones, N.Y.; Mortimer H. Jordan, Ala.

Arthur M. Kane, N.Y.; Evan O'N. Kane, N.Y.; Peter L. Keough, R.I.; Paul E. M. Kersten, Wis.; Theodore A. Kreuser, Ill.; George B. Kunkel, Pa.
William E. Ladd, Mass.; Lucian H. Landry, La.; William R. Larkin, Ill.; Willis W. Lasher, N.Y.; Cornelius A. Leenhoe, Ill.; Raymond W. Lewis, N.Y.; Fred B. Lund, Mass.; William C. Lyle, Ga.

Douglas Macfarlan, Pa.; Norman E. McBeath, Wis.; Malcolm McBurney, N.Y.; Benjamin R. McClellan, Ohio; Charles B. Maita, Pa.; Jacob L. Matheisheimer, N.J.; William F. Merchant, Va.; Evan W. Meredith, Pa.; Charles H. Miner, Pa.; Harry S. Moore, Cal.; Jacob E. K. Morris, N.Y.; Myron L. Morris, N.Y.; Alexis V. Moscovitch, N.Y.; Frank G. Murphy, Ill.; Howard C. Maffziger, Cal.

Robert Nelson, Ala.; Thomas W. Nuzum, Wis.; Mahlon D. Ogden, Ark.; Theodore E. Oertel, Ga.

Lester J. Palmer, Ill.; Alwin M. Pappenheimer, N.Y.; Francis Le J. Parker, S.C.; George P. Pilling, jr., Pa.; Maurice C. Pincoff, Md.; Henry Pleasants, jr., Pa.

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

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Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	13
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	13
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 2	11
Sherman	March 5	March 13	March 27	April 2	9
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 2	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	12
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 2	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	June 15	June 30	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 4	Nov. 13	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 4	Jan. 13	24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 30	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 30	Mar. 4	Mar. 14	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 30	April 4	April 13	23
Sherman	April 15	April 30	May 4	May 13	24
Thomas	May 15	May 30	June 4	June 13	22
Logan	June 15	June 30	July 4	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Manila, P.I., July 2 for Newport News, Va. (via Honolulu, H.T.)

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

LISCUM—At Manila.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., July 5 for Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Fort Tampa, Fla.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Honolulu, H.T., July 5.

WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 108th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 2d Lieut. S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward F. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 183d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Warren, Mass.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 18th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

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Within a week the question as to whether the battleships authorized by the bill pending in Congress are to be armed with 16-inch guns will be settled by the Navy Department. For over two years this has been an open question in the Navy. Some time ago the General Board recommended the adoption of 16-inch guns, and the Bureau of Ordnance built one of the larger type. It is a success and it is only a question as to whether it would be more effective than a 14-inch gun. On this question the naval authorities are not agreed. The British battleships which are armed with 15-inch guns carry only eight of them, and it is not believed that over eight 16-inch guns can be placed on the new United States battleships. In fact, it is said the preliminary plans of the new battleships call for only eight 16-inch guns. According to the opponents of the 16-inch gun policy, a battleship armed with twelve 14-inch guns would be more powerful than one with eight 16-inch guns. Aside from this, it is held that 14-inch gun battleships would fit in better with the organization of the fleet. The new battle cruisers, according to the plans prepared in the Navy Department, will be armed with ten 14-inch guns. They will have two three-gun turrets and two two-gun turrets. Some of the thickness of the armor plate of the battle cruisers will be sacrificed to speed. As has been

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previously announced, they will have a speed of about 35 knots. This will make them the fastest capital ships afloat, and it is said that they will have a number of new features suggested by the reports from the European war. The advocates of an adequate Navy in Congress now declare that a building program of four battle cruisers and three battleships is assured. They are making a fight for the Senate program of four battleships and four battle cruisers.

Camp sites were selected at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, July 3 for the three new regiments of the Regular Army to be formed there—the 17th Cavalry, 8th Field Artillery and 34th Infantry. The officers assigned to the new regiments are beginning to arrive.

The 4th and 5th Provisional Regiments of Coast Artillery have been organized in the Southern Department. Col. S. E. Allen commands the 4th, and Col. J. W. Ruckman the 5th.

Major General Wood has advised the officers of the National Guard regiments in the Eastern Department that those Guardsmen who refuse to take the dual oath—which binds them to serve the Government and the state—cannot be forced to do so. Those soldiers may be used in state duty, but cannot be sent out of the state.

The second monthly session of the Plattsburg, N.Y., military training camp opened on July 5 with 3,000 recruits in attendance, most of these being college students. At the physical examination on the opening day only thirteen of the 1,500 recruits examined failed to pass. Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and Capt. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., addressed the students on the night of July 5.

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ARMY PROMOTION AND ASSIGNMENT.

The Senate will act promptly on the confirmation of Col. George A. Dodd to be brigadier general of the Army. General Dodd's retirement is due July 26, and it is generally recognized both in the War Department and in Congress that he has by his brilliant service won the promotion. If the vacancy had not occurred in time to promote him before his retirement in all probability Congress would have passed a special act.

The Senate committee will take its time in the consideration of the other nominations to be general officers of the Army, which are noted on page 1453. There is no serious opposition to the confirmation of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills for the vacancy in the grade of major general. General Mills is the senior brigadier general and is deserving of the promotion for his untiring efforts in reorganizing the National Guard, aside from other brilliant service. The members of the Senate committee are not altogether pleased, however, with the brigadier general nominations, not necessarily on account of those favored, but because of others who are omitted, as in the case of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, of the General Staff. It was understood by the Senate committee that Colonel Glenn received the indorsement of a referendum vote of the general officers of the Army conducted by former Secretary Garrison. He has also very strong indorsements from the General Staff under the present administration, and it has been assumed all along that his name would be sent up with this batch of nominations.

President Wilson will be called upon to appoint two new brigadier generals in July, one in October and one in November. General Wisser retires on July 19, Dodd on July 26, Macomb Oct. 12, and R. K. Evans Nov. 19.

Deep interest is being taken in the appointment in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department for the vacancy created by the National Defense Act. By the rule of seniority Major Walter A. Bethel should be promoted, which would make four vacancies in the grade of major, three of them being created by recent law. It is understood that Chairman Hay has urged the President to give the vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel to Judge Carson, whom Mr. Hay has sought to force upon the President by a provision in the National Defense Act. Major Bethel has been ordered up for examination and has qualified for promotion. The papers in his case are now in the hands of the Secretary of War, who will decide whether Major Bethel shall be promoted or Judge Carson appointed lieutenant colonel.

Unless some agreement is reached relative to the promotion of Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a more serious block in promotion in the Quartermaster Corps will result from the increase due to the Defense Act. Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., will be promoted July 1, subject to examination, to fill the original vacancy in the corps; Major William G. Gambrell, Q.M.C., to lieutenant colonel, July 1, subject to examination, and Major Alexander M. Davis to lieutenant colonel July 1, subject to examination, vice Kniskern. Colonel Kniskern's nomination can be confirmed without jumping Major Ray, but the other majors, with those of Lord and Smith, cannot be confirmed without the violation of the seniority law. Up to this time the Senate committee has not shown a disposition to recede from its position in the controversy, and the prospects are not very bright for a break in the blockade.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THE ARMY.

No one will pretend for a moment that the House would have passed the Hay bill giving to the National Guardsmen having dependent relatives a bounty of \$50 per month if it were not for the political influence behind the state troops. Repeatedly the House has voted down provisions for the increase in the pay of the enlisted man of the Army, despite the difficulties that are experienced in keeping the Regular Army up to its authorized strength. The voteless Regular Army can knock in vain at the doors of Congress for even a slight increase in pay for the enlisted men, but a bounty is thrust upon the Guard without a formal request.

It is obvious that National Guardsmen who have no means for supporting their dependents should not be drafted into service. This is not a war to require such sacrifice. The National Guardsmen who have dependents without means should be excused. The so-called militarism of Germany does not make such demands upon German subjects. Only when Germany is engaged in such a struggle as she is at present does she call into service men with dependents. Then she takes care of the families of the soldiers, as any other country should do and as this country would do in a great war.

The vicious feature of the proposed bounty for the

National Guardsmen is the discrimination against the enlisted men of the Regular Army. There is no reason why the Regular soldier, who will be fighting in Mexico while the National Guardsman is on border patrol, should not receive equal consideration. In the event of war with Mexico the Regular Army will be depended upon to lead the fight; but under the policy of the Hay bounty bill the Government is willing to offer a greater reward to the National Guard, which is expected to patrol the border and guard the lines of communication. Beginning with General Washington, all the great military commanders have protested against higher pay and bounties for state troops than for Federal soldiers. Time after time General Washington protested to the Continental Congress and to the colonies against the discrimination against the Continental Army in favor of the State Militia. Under the same system which is proposed in the Hay bill General Washington was unable to keep up the strength of the Continental or Regular Army, and the Revolutionary War was prolonged four or five years, with all the attendant suffering and loss to the struggling colonies. In one of his numerous letters on the subject, written to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, General Washington said:

"That the advance allowed by your state may be the means of raising your quota of men sooner than it otherwise would perhaps may be true; but when it is considered that it will be an effectual bar to the other states in raising the quotas exacted from them, when it is certain that, if their quotas could be made up without this advance coming to their knowledge, the moment they come to act with troops who receive a higher pay jealousy, impatience and mutiny will immediately take place and occasion desertions, if not a total dissolution of the Army, it must then be viewed as injurious and fatal. That troops will never act together, in the same cause and for different pay, must be obvious to everyone. Experience has already proved it in this army. That Congress will take up the subject and make the advance general is a matter of which there can be but little probability, as the addition of a suit of clothes to the former pay of the privates was a long time debated before it could be obtained."

So disastrous was the effect of discriminating in favor of the State Militia in the Revolutionary War that General Washington issued a proclamation in which he said:

"Whereas many soldiers, lately enlisted in the Continental Army, not content with the generous bounties and encouragements granted to them by Congress, but influenced by a base regard to their interests, have re-enlisted with, and received bounties from, other officers and then deserted * * * I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation offering a free pardon to all * * * who shall voluntarily surrender themselves to any officer of the Continental Army or join their respective corps before the 15th day of May next."

If, when the colonies were struggling for liberty, it was impossible for Washington to prevent desertions and mutiny in the Continental or Regular Army, how can Congress expect the War Department to recruit the Army under existing conditions up to its authorized strength? Why should men enlist in the Regular Army at the present rate of pay if they could secure bounty for their dependents by joining the National Guard? The passage of the Hay bill will virtually be an announcement that enlistments in the Regular Army are to be discontinued. During the debate on the Defense Act Chairman Hay declared that the first increment, which went into effect July 1, would be the only increase in the Regular Army, and his prediction may come true if his bill discriminating in favor of the National Guard becomes a law.

PHYSICAL STANDARD OF THE GUARD.

It has been feared that in the first rush of the mobilization of the National Guard organizations there was a slackening of the physical examinations of officers and men with the result that many entrained for the Mexican border who were not fitted for the task before them. This fear is justified by a statement in the New York Herald of July 6, which says: "Major General Wood notified by telegraph the mustering officers in each of the twenty-two states and the District of Columbia which are under his command that hereafter the physical examinations of recruits must be most rigid. This was done because in many of the regiments mustered in several officers have been found physically unfit. Hereafter, Major General Wood said, this must be avoided, and to avoid it more rigorous examinations are necessary."

That the physical standards of the National Guard organizations in the past have been less rigorous than those of the U.S. Army is well known. In one Pennsylvania regiment, 200 men were rejected by the surgeons who were examining them preparatory to muster in, one company of this regiment alone having thirty-one men rejected out of the seventy-seven on the company rolls. These figures doubtless represent the extreme of failure to come up to the U.S. Army standards, being about seventeen per cent. in the case of the regiment (figuring on the average National Guard strength of 1,200 men) although it is much higher in the case of the rejections in the company cited, that being nearly fifty per cent. The Boston Transcript makes the statement that "thus far the rejection of new recruits for physical disability averages as high as forty and fifty per cent." which would indicate that the class of men applying are above that of the type which makes application to join the Regular Army (where the rejections average seventy-five per cent.).

This call for state troops coming only eight days after

the National Defense Act became a law necessarily brings some confusion in its train in all branches of the Service, for there has not been sufficient time for the General Staff to formulate new regulations to take the place of those in force before the National Defense Act became the military law of the country. The practice now is to muster in all men who were in the National Guard before June 3 under the then existing mustering regulations, while all men who have enlisted in the state troops since that date are mustered into the United States service under the provisions of the new military law, which states that the President may "under such regulations, including physical examination, as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve." In either case a physical examination must be made, after the muster in in the first case, before it in the second. Possibly it is due to a misunderstanding on the part of the National Guard officers regarding this change in the military law that much of the shortcomings of the physical standard of the State troops is due.

That there is no longer to be a laxity in this respect, General Wood's latest order makes plain. Thus far there are no reports to show that any of the men who have been mobilized or those who have gone to the Mexican border have suffered anything beyond physical discomfort by the experience. This mobilization is revealing, little by little, many defects in our military system that is expected will be completely altered and improved as a result of these strenuous days. Let too captious critics of our military affairs take unto themselves the knowledge that it was only by ordering mobilizations of their troops, year after year, that France and Germany raised their armies to their present perfection. Our military system has remained in its chaotic state simply because we, as a people, never were awake to the needs of just such sort of experimentation as the Army and the National Guard are going through to-day.

ADDITIONAL ARMY INCREMENT PROPOSED.

Although the proposition has not been submitted to the General Staff, it is understood that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., is being urged to recommend that another increment in the strength of the Cavalry be made immediately. Some officers who believe that there is a great need of Cavalry in Mexican service insist that the entire increase authorized by the National Defense Act be made effective immediately. There is also a movement to secure an additional increment in Field Artillery at the same time.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, it is stated has submitted a memorandum asking for immediate increases in the Infantry as well as the Cavalry. The commander of the forces in Mexico is of the opinion that after the National Guard is relieved it will be necessary to have a larger force to patrol the border than is provided for with the first increment that went into effect July 1. It is stated that whether there is to be intervention or a peace agreement is arranged with Carranza, General Funston insists that there should be an immediate increase in the Army and that the total provided for by the Defense Act is not too large.

If there should be an earlier increase in the Regular Army than is provided for in the Defense Act, Congress will be apt to look into the economic features of the increment. Several members of the Military Affairs Committee have already expressed their views on the subject by declaring that it would be easier to secure an immediate increase in the Infantry than in any other arm of the Service. This is due to the fact that it costs only about \$225,000 to equip a regiment of Infantry, while the cost of a regiment of Cavalry would be about \$550,000, and of light Field Artillery \$730,000. The committee is inclined to believe that by the use of motor transportation Infantry can be made mobile for border patrol. The attention of the committee has been called to the extensive use of automobiles in the European war for the transportation of Infantry, and there are reports from the border that it has been a success in the Mexican campaign. It is recognized that Cavalry will be necessary for scouting purposes, but in the quick movement of bodies of troops to an engagement it is claimed that automobiles have made Infantry more available for service in Mexico. If a recommendation for an immediate increase in the Army is sent to Congress a general discussion as to what arms shall be affected will result.

A heated discussion will take place when the personnel provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill are reached in the Senate. Opposition is developing to the selection features of the bill by which rear admirals and captains will be appointed like general officers of the Army. To strengthen their positions before the Senate the advocates of selection may propose amendments to the provisions as reported by the Senate committee. They argue that a board of nine flag officers, as is provided in the bill, would not be subjected to any political, social or personal influence. Such a board would probably consist of the Chief of Operations, the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets and the division commanders. This, it is said, would insure the appointment of the most efficient officers to command the fleets and battleships. It is argued that up to the rank of commander promotion by seniority is satisfactory, but above that it should be by a carefully guarded system of selection. It is altogether probable that in working out the personnel provisions the age of retirement for

at least rear admirals and captains would be fixed at sixty-four years instead of sixty-two as at present. This is in answer to the demand that officers should have a longer time to serve in flag grades. There will also be an amendment offered to make a uniform age of sixty-four for retirement of all officers of the Navy. It is being argued that a great many Navy officers are being retired before their period of usefulness has come to a close. Although the staff officers are urging that the question of military titles for staff officers be laid aside for the present, Chairman Tillman may propose an amendment to make this change in the naval personnel law. The Senator feels very strongly on the subject and insists that there is no reason why it should not be taken up at this session, while the Senate is considering general personnel legislation. If he does, it is altogether probable that a point of order may be raised against his amendment. It is not a usual proceeding in the Senate to raise a point of order against provisions of a bill that has been reported from the committee, yet if the discussion grows too warm it would not be surprising if the point of order were raised against the selection features as well as the amendment granting military titles to staff officers.

Some of the National Guard organizations from the Eastern Department that have reached the Texas border and established camp have made a decidedly favorable impression upon officers of the Army. The commands went about their work after detrainning in a systematic and businesslike manner, and after they have been hardened and drilled it is believed will soon prove highly efficient troops. Some of the troops suffered discomfort by the non-arrival of their baggage trains and animals, but made the best of it. On the whole, all the troops are very healthy and a serviceable looking body. The conciliatory note from General Carranza to President Wilson, received this week, created the impression in Washington that the National Guard may not be needed in Mexico, but its services may be required on the border or elsewhere for at least four months, or until the Regular Army can be increased sufficiently by the new units authorized. Systematic training of the Guard has now been commenced by marches and drills, and these will be gradually lengthened. Some of the troops have already been placed on patrol duty, under the guidance of Regulars. All the camp sites are hygienic and have good water. The climate is trying at times, but after the troops are accustomed to it it will not be so bad. The New York camp sites differ from those of troops stationed on other parts of the border, in hills and Texas deserts. They have camping places among groves of grapefruit and orange trees and onion beds, with several small lakes affording bathing privileges.

Esop's fable of the boy who scoffed at the clouds thrown by the farmer seeking to dislodge him from his tree, but promptly descended when stones followed the clouds, is illustrated in the case of the acting President of the Mexican Republic. Our warlike preparations on the frontier have resulted in a complete change of tone, and Carranza now speaks in a voice as mild as that of "the murmuring dove." He has finally replied to the notes of the U.S. Government addressed to him on June 20 and 25 in an official message made public on July 5. In this note Carranza points out that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was further proof of his sincerity in attempting to reach "a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties." He also states that "the withdrawal of American troops" from Mexico and the "protection of the frontier" by his government were "the two essential problems," the solution of which must be the directing object of the effort of both governments. Although willing to accept the offered mediation of the Latin-American countries, Carranza was of the opinion "that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments." And he repeated his assurances of his government doing everything in its power "to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation." Secretary Lansing is preparing a note of reply to be sent to Carranza in which, it is stated, the United States accepts the proposition of the de facto government that efforts shall be made to adjust the differences on the border by diplomatic means.

The Secretary of War issued an order July 6 calling out the reserves of the Regular Army. It is stated that the reserves will be assigned to the new regiments which were created by the Defense Act. It is believed that some excellent material for non-commissioned officers can be secured from the reserves. Some of them are men with two or three terms of service in the Regular Army and will qualify for vacancies in non-commissioned grades. It is stated that there are between four and five thousand enlisted men in the Regular Army reserves who will be called out by this order.

A Census Bureau table issued in Washington on July 3 estimates the number of able-bodied men of military age in the United States at about 21,000,000. The estimate is based on the assumption that there has been an increase of ten per cent. since 1910, when the number was 19,183,000, including 14,224,000 native whites, 2,857,000 naturalized foreign-born whites, 2,062,000 negroes and 50,000 Indians. There are four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, in each of which the men of military age number more than 1,000,000.

FUNDS FOR THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

The money needed by the Government to finance the U.S. Army operations on the border will be raised by the sale of government bonds instead of resorting to additional taxation as originally agreed upon, according to a formal announcement made by Representative Kitchin in the House on June 30. In speaking on this matter Mr. Kitchin said:

"We have decided these extraordinary expenditures should be financed through the issue of government bonds. So far the appropriations directly due to the conditions in Mexico which have been passed by Congress or which are now before Congress amount to \$125,000,000. This amount and all amounts which may later be appropriated for similar purposes will be paid for out of the proceeds of an issue of bonds. It has been the universal custom of the United States in the past, and of all nations throughout the world, to meet all extraordinary expenditures for military purposes due to war or the imminence of war through issuing war bonds. That custom, the justice of which is apparent, will be followed in the present instance. No decision has been reached as to the character of the bonds which will be issued. We have not decided whether they will be war bonds, to be authorized under a joint resolution to be passed by Congress, or whether they will be bonds already authorized and now held in the Treasury."

President Wilson has instructed the War Department to spare no expense in providing for the welfare of the troops both in the mobilization camps and after they are at their border stations. It is stated that he has decided that, regardless of whether war or peace is the outcome of the present tangle in the affairs of the United States and Mexico, the National Guard shall be kept indefinitely at the border for the prevention of raids and the incidental benefit of actual field training. This, of course, makes it certain that the volume of bonds eventually to be issued probably will total many millions of dollars.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee on July 3 reported the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16400), adding \$148,295,000 to the bill as passed by the House. The Senate committee's total amounts to \$330,598,000, a sum which the committee estimates will be required to pay the expenses of the Regular Establishment for the next fiscal year and of the National Guard on a basis of 240,000 men for six months.

One important provision added by the committee gives the President "in time of war or when war is imminent" power to "take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation or any part thereof and utilize the same to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all traffic thereon for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material or equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be desired." Under similar conditions the Secretary of War is authorized to secure the services of such persons, whether in the military service or not, as may seem necessary to him, for the efficient organization of the Quartermaster General's office, the transportation of troops, the gathering movement and distribution of supplies and the orderly operation of all the functions of that department.

The Signal Service appropriation is raised from \$3,775,000 to \$14,827,156, of which \$13,281,666 is to be for aviation.

The pay totals are increased throughout, in order to take care of the enlarged Army and the mobilized and mustered National Guard; also for the foreign service extra pay for Army and Guard.

The National Guard paragraphs of the bill are all rewritten to provide for the existing status of the Guard as a part of the Federal Army.

Provision is made for extra funds to pay the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve.

Large increases are made in the amounts for ordnance, motor cars, transportation and subsistence and clothing and equipage.

Provision is made in the item for ordnance stores and ammunition that the Government shall manufacture at its arsenals as much as can be produced by the exercise of the greatest economy and efficiency.

Authority is given to the Secretary of War to sell to the government of Cuba such articles and quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores as may be desired by that government for the equipment of its troops as may be approved by the President.

The Senate bill for the revision of the Articles of War is added as a Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill.

Among various new provisions of law introduced by the Senate committee are the following:

Thirty aviators for the Signal Corps at \$1,800 each per annum are provided for.

Officers in the grade of second lieutenant in the Field Artillery may be assigned, for the period of one year, to batteries stationed at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., for the purpose of pursuing courses of practical instruction in field artillery.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Senate, in place of a Council of Executive Information, provides for a Council of National Defense, to consist of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., an officer of Navy not below rank of captain and not more than six persons, specialists in industries, to be appointed by the President, all to serve without compensation other than travel and subsistence when on council duty. The House had provided \$200,000; the Senate cuts the amount to \$10,000. It shall be the duty of the Council of National Defense to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; the co-ordination of military, industrial and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroad; the utilization of waterways; the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense; the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce; the development of seagoing transportation; data as to amounts, location, method and means of production, and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the

military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.

Other new provisions follow:

The Secretary of War is authorized to accept for the U.S. from any citizen of the U.S. a donation of land for an aviation field and reeminent station, the terms of the donation also to authorize use of property donated for any other service of U.S. which may hereafter appear desirable.

PERSONNEL MATTERS.

In applying Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, the President shall assign to officers of the Army such constructive dates of original commission, from which lengths of commissioned service shall be computed, as will preserve their rights to promotion in accordance with their relative order on the lineal lists of their arms and continue in effect losses of files occasioned by sentences of courts-martial or failures to pass required examinations for promotion, said constructive dates of original commission to be subject to change whenever a change thereof may be necessary in order to carry into effect losses of files hereafter incurred by any officer through a sentence of court-martial or a failure to pass a required examination for promotion: Provided further, That in determining the arm from which a detail is to be made to a vacancy in the detached officers' list, as provided in the third proviso of Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, the officer of any grade who is the senior in that grade according to constructive dates of original commission provided for in preceding proviso shall be considered senior in length of commissioned service of all officers of that grade: And provided further, That when by reason of increase in arm, corps, or branch of service in which an officer is commissioned his loss of files in lineal rank due to suspension from promotion on account of failure to pass required examination therefor exceeds loss he would have sustained if no such increase had occurred, he shall, if promoted upon re-examination, be advanced to position he would have occupied in grade to which promoted had no increase occurred.

Hereafter one of the enlisted men detached from the Army at large for duty at each of the recruit depots under the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1906, shall, while so detached, have the rank, pay, and allowances of a regimental sergeant major.

Hereafter headquarters clerks shall be known as Army field clerks and shall receive pay at the rates herein provided, and after twelve years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, shall receive the same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Hereafter not to exceed 200 clerks, Quartermaster Corps, who shall have had twelve years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, shall be known as field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall receive same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall be subject to rules and articles of war.

Details to Quartermaster Corps of Army under provisions of Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from Army at large from grades in which vacancies to be filled by detail exist in said corps, or from next lower grades, and officers detailed to fill such vacancies in grades above that of captain in said corps may be detailed or redetailed therein without a compulsory period of service outside thereof. Officers so detailed to fill vacancies below grade of major in said corps shall again be eligible for detail therein after having served for at least one year in branches of service in which such officers shall, respectively, hold commissions: Provided further, That officers serving by detail in said corps shall take rank in their respective grades from dates of their rank under their original detail in said grades: Provided further, That the two preceding provisos shall expire by limitation on June 30, 1917.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint Charles P. Daly, chief clerk, office of Q.M.C., U.S.A., a military storekeeper in Q.M.C., U.S.A., with rank, pay, and allowances of a captain, mounted; and the grade of military storekeeper is hereby revived in the Army of U.S. for this purpose only.

Hereafter the provisions of Sec. 1191, Rev. Stat. of U.S., may, in discretion of Secretary of War, be waived in cases of officers of Quartermaster Corps who are not accountable for public funds or public property.

When by reason of movement of troops a post is temporarily left without regulararrison and with no commissioned officer except of Medical Reserve Corps on duty thereat, the Secretary of War may assign a retired officer of the Army, with his consent, to active duty in charge of such post. The officer so assigned shall perform the duties of commanding officer and also any necessary staff duties at such post, and shall, while in the performance of such duties, receive the full pay and allowances of his grade, subject to the limitations imposed by the Act of March 2, 1905, and the Act of June 12, 1906.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The President is authorized to appoint Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, to position and rank of brigadier general, retired.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, a colonel on retired list who before retirement served more than forty-five years and six months, including sixteen years in the line of the Army, who held command in the line or staff over nine and a half years, who received campaign badges for service in four Indian campaigns and in the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection, and who was recommended by a commanding general in time of war or insurrection for appointment to grade of general officer in Volunteer Army, to grade of brigadier general on retired list: Provided, That such officer did not receive advanced grade upon retirement nor has since received any advance over grade held at date of retirement.

The President is authorized to appoint to grade of major general on retired list, with pay of brigadier general on retired list, any brigadier general now on retired list who served with credit in the Army throughout both the Civil War and the war with Spain, as well as during the interval between said wars, and who, being a general officer, exercised with efficiency and gallantry the command of a brigade or of a higher unit in action or in actual operations against an enemy, and who in consideration of services so rendered was recommended to be a major general, U.S. Volunteers, by the commanding general of the Army, as shown by the records of the War Department.

Provided, That any brigadier general on the retired list who commanded with credit a brigade or higher unit in the Civil War, though not so recommended, may be advanced in grade as authorized by this act if he fulfills the other requirements thereof.

THE ENLISTED MAN.

The Senate introduces a new system for taking care of the enlisted man's savings. Under this plan any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums not less than \$5, with an Army quartermaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the quartermaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The amount so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the U.S. to credit of the board of trustees created by this act; said board to consist of Secretary of War, Secretary of Treasury, and Attorney General. The funds are to be deposited by the trustees in solvent banks and interest paid to the enlisted men making the deposits as per pass book. The usual protections are thrown around the soldiers' deposits.

Hereafter, when an enlisted man having ten or more years' service in the Army is discharged on account of disability

incurred in the line of duty, transportation of his authorized change of station allowance of baggage from his last duty station to his home in addition to other travel allowances fixed by law may be authorized by the Secretary of War.

VARIOUS NEW PROVISIONS.

Hereafter the accounting for quartermaster supplies or property and fixing of responsibility therefor shall be according to such regulations as may be prescribed by Secretary of War: Provided further, That hereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Secretary of War, officers of Quartermaster Corps accountable for public moneys may intrust such moneys to other officers for purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents, and officers to whom the moneys are intrusted shall be held peculiarly responsible therefor to the U.S.

The purchase of additional land at Fort Sam Houston for supply depots and terminal facilities and the immediate construction of buildings, sidings, etc., are authorized and \$750,000 appropriated therefor.

Provisions are made for defensive highway construction in Hawaii and for target ranges at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Bliss. The Puuloa military reservation, Hawaii, is transferred to Navy Department.

Various account credits are authorized by amendments added by the Senate, to remove stoppages on the Treasury books against certain officers.

Motorcycles authorized are to be not to exceed two for each authorized Engineer, regiment, battalion and company, including those on hand.

Existing laws prescribing competition in procuring supplies by purchase shall not govern in orders not to exceed \$50,000 in any one case. [Procurement of appliances for manufacture of arms by private manufacturers for U.S. in time of war.]

The appropriations heretofore made under "Ordnance Department" shall be available for payment of an allowance not to exceed \$4 per day in lieu of subsistence to civilian employees of Ordnance Department traveling on official business outside of District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty.

The President is authorized to appoint, and, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to commission to grade of first lieutenant in Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., a pay clerk of over thirty-one years' service, now in active service, and who has been recommended by the then Secretary of War for such appointment.

The use of Government passenger vehicles, whether horse-drawn or motor-propelled, by officers of the Army, soldiers, or employees for private purposes is hereby declared an offense to be punished as courts-martial may determine: Provided, That all Government passenger vehicles, whether horse-drawn or motor-propelled, shall have painted thereon in a conspicuous place and in letters not less than three inches in height the following: "War Department—For official use only."

Nothing contained in Sec. 1325, Rev. Stat., shall render ineligible any former cadet honorably discharged from Military Academy for deficiency in studies, if otherwise qualified, as a civilian candidate for appointment to any vacancy in grade of second lieutenant under class six of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

SENATE REPORT ON NAVAL BILL.

We gave in our issue of July 1 a very complete summary of the amendments recommended by the Senate Naval Committee to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 15947). From the committee report made to the Senate on June 30 we take the following:

The amount recommended in this bill is \$315,826,843.55, or \$45,857,588.81 more than carried by the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and \$166,164,978.67 more than was appropriated in the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1916.

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES.

A more detailed analysis of the items of increase over the bill as passed by the House is given in the following statement:

Additional civil establishment, Navy Department.	\$275,000.00
Fuel oil investigation.	60,000.00
Arming and equipping Naval Militia.	883,000.00
Ships for Naval Militia of Illinois and Minnesota.	40,000.00
Bureau of Navigation—Transportation.	127,584.00
Recruiting.	59,761.84
Outfits on first enlistment.	637,920.00
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries.	119,460.00
Instruments and supplies.	80,000.00
Bureau of Ordnance—Batteries for merchant auxiliaries.	1,650,000.00
Torpedo station, Newport—new and improved machinery.	89,000.00
Contingent building fund.	10,000.00
Public works, navy yards and stations—Portsmouth, N.H., machine shop.	300,000.00
Navy yard, New York, heating system.	8,000.00
Brass foundry.	7,900.00
Navy yard, Washington, D.C., land.	331,000.00
Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., land.	4,040.70
Norfolk, Va., lease of storage facilities.	16,000.00
Charleston, S.C., dry dock.	750,000.00
Foundry and forage shop.	200,000.00
Mare Island, floating crane.	300,000.00
New Orleans, La., wharf.	100,000.00
Indianhead, Md., fences around powder factory.	28,000.00
Lake Denmark, N.J., fire and boundary wall.	5,000.00
Newport, R.I., sea wall and filling.	36,000.00
Meville, R.I., torpedo storehouse.	20,000.00
St. Juliens Creek, Va., additional land.	80,000.00
Experimental laboratory.	1,000,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical Department.	221,740.00
Contingent.	74,080.00
Transportation of remains.	7,408.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Pay of the Navy.	2,493,260.04
Relief of Paym. J. C. Hilton.	6,038.61
Coast Guard vessels.	400,000.00
Instructors in aeronautics, Coast Guard.	7,000.00
Provisions, Navy.	783,076.40
Maintenance, supplies and accounts.	212,640.00
Handling scrap material.	80,000.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair—Improvement construction plant, Charleston, S.C.	15,000.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering—Engineering.	4,500.00
Naval Academy—Pay of professors and others.	1,920.00
Current and miscellaneous expenses.	2,500.00
Marine Corps—Pay of officers, active list.	93,100.00
Pay of enlisted men, active list.	231,360.00
Undrawn clothing.	10,000.00
Mileage.	3,000.00
Commutation of quarters of officers on duty without troops.	5,000.00
Provisions.	341,553.00
Clothing.	231,635.00
Fuel.	26,469.28
Military stores.	943,372.96
Transportation and recruiting.	89,919.00
Repairs of barracks.	50,000.00
Forage.	41,000.00
Commutation of quarters.	4,416.00
Contingent.	192,040.00
Expenses of Marine Corps Reserve.	25,000.00
Increase of Navy—Construction and machinery.	11,633,384.00
Torpedoboot with Neff system of propulsion.	250,000.00
Armor and armament.	13,213,940.00
Ammunition.	8,155,575.00
Total.	47,027,588.81
Decreases: Increase of the Navy, torpedoboots.	1,170,000.00

Net increase. 45,857,588.81

The decrease of \$125,000 under "Pay, miscellaneous" rep-

resents a transfer of that amount to the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts."

Of the increase recommended in this bill over the bill as passed by the House the bulk may be attributed to personnel and new ships, over \$6,000,000 having been added on former account and over \$32,000,000 on latter.

The bill as passed by the House authorizes 61,500 enlisted men in Navy, 3,500 apprentice seamen and 3,079 additional marines. This bill authorizes 68,700 enlisted men in Navy, 6,000 apprentice seamen and 5,029 additional marines, or an increase of 11,850 men in both arms of the Service, and in addition 408 men in Hospital Corps, the strength of which is fixed in this bill as three and a half per cent. of authorized enlisted strength of Navy and Marine Corps.

This bill also gives the President authority, in case of a national emergency, to increase authorized enlisted strength of Navy to 87,000 men and enlisted strength of Marine Corps to 17,400 men.

THE BUILDING PROGRAM.

The bill as passed by the House authorizes seventy-two new ships to be built at once. This bill authorizes 157, sixty-six of which are to be begun as soon as practicable, the construction of the remainder to be begun prior to July 1, 1919. There follows a comparison of the bill as passed by the House and this bill as to new ship construction:

Type of vessel.	House bill.	This bill.	To be begun as soon as practicable.
Battleships.....	10	10	4
Battle cruisers.....	5	6	4
Scout cruisers.....	4	10	4
Torpedo boat destroyers.....	10	50	20
Fleet submarines.....	9	9	3
Coast submarines: 800-ton type.....	3	3	3
Smaller type.....	47	55	27
Submarine with Neff system of propulsion.....	1	1	1
Fuel ships.....	1	3	1
Ammunition ships.....	1	2	1
Hospital ships.....	1	1	1
Repair ships.....	1	1	1
Transporters.....	1	1	1
Destroyer tenders.....	1	2	1
Fleet submarine tenders.....	1	1	1
Gunboats.....	2	2	1
Total.....	72	157	66

The committee report goes on to say:

"The amount carried in this bill toward foregoing sixty-six vessels is \$110,726,160. The total cost of whole program of 156 vessels, which excludes submarine to have Neff system of propulsion, is estimated at \$588,180,576, leaving to be appropriated \$477,454,416. Other authorizations in this bill for objects other than new ships will require future appropriations of \$10,737,611, making total of appropriations to be made in future years for authorizations in this bill \$488,192,027.

"It seemed to the committee that the program for five years proposed by the General Board is not sufficient to bring the naval force of the United States to the position which they ought to hold among the navies of the world at an early enough period. The committee, therefore reduced the time covered by the program from five years to three years, the committee being convinced that the sooner we could get an adequate Navy the better, as the Navy must always be our first line of defense and we have two great coasts to defend.

"The bill makes provision for aviation stations in order to add desirable facilities for the work of this service.

"The committee considered it of utmost importance to provide batteries for merchant auxiliaries which could be utilized in case of emergency or war. The Department has carefully surveyed all merchant vessels which could be so utilized, and as it was impossible to make any use of these without sufficient batteries the committee considered it wise to provide for these.

NAVAL MILITIA AND NAVAL RESERVE.

"The committee also realized that it was very important that the Naval Militia should be put on an equal basis with the National Guard. Unless this was done the Naval Militia, which is now an important part of our Naval Establishment, instead of increasing, would be lessened, as more inducement would be given to enter the National Guard than the Naval Militia. The committee recommends legislation which puts the Naval Militia upon equality with the National Guard. It also imposes upon the Naval Militia the same requirements in respect to drill and service that are required for the National Guard; and they are subject to the call of the President in case of emergency or war, similar to the National Guard.

"The House provision for the Naval Reserve is retained in substance. This bill had been previously favorably reported to the Senate.

PERSONNEL MATTERS.

"It is believed by the committee that with the provisions for the Naval Reserve, the Naval Militia and with the increased number of enlisted men our Navy will be adequately and efficiently manned for any contingencies that may arise. The President is authorized, in case of emergency or war, to increase the enlisted men to 87,000, which would give a full complement to all our ships fit for service. The committee considered this very important, as it is useless to build ships and not be prepared promptly to utilize them when needed.

"The increase in the enlisted men of the Navy necessitated a corresponding increase in the commissioned officers of the Navy. An amendment is offered which the committee believes is just and fair, and provides that officers shall be increased as the enlisted men of the Navy are increased to a certain proportion. It is believed this is not only just to the officers, but also will result in a more efficient Navy, as a certain number of officers are indispensable to a certain number of enlisted men to have an efficient and well balanced Navy.

"The repeal of the statute last year which required the retirement of a certain number of officers each year also necessitated an increased number of officers in order to provide for a flow of promotions. The amendment provides for the selection by merit in the line officers from commander up. The committee believes that this provision will result in having men of great efficiency and fitness in places of grave responsibility.

"Provision is also made for the operation of the Coast Guard Service and the Lighthouse Service with the Navy in time of emergency or war. Recently a statute was passed making these a part of the Navy under such contingencies. The bill also provides several cutters for the use of the Coast Guard Service. These are much needed if the Service is to be maintained in a state of complete efficiency.

"The committee increased the appropriation for ammunition for vessels from \$11,245,925 to \$19,485,500. This was made necessary on account of the increased number of ships to be built at once and for the authori-

zations to be constructed for the next two years. This furnishes a supply of ammunition for all of these ships when completed. The committee believes it would be wise to do this at once, as in case of emergency we would have this ammunition available for immediate use. The lessons of the present war have taught the urgent necessity of having a large supply of ammunition. This amount is much needed for naval purposes.

"The committee in making its recommendations for appropriations confined itself largely to those that are urgent and immediate. It has investigated carefully all of its recommendations both in legislation and appropriations, and feels that their enactment into law would have an immediate favorable effect in giving us an efficient, well regulated and up-to-date Navy."

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1916 showing the amounts of this bill as passed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the committee (we omit cents):

	Appropriated, 1916.	By House.	Recommended by committee.
Pay, miscellaneous.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,050,000	\$915,000
Additional civil estab.....	.....	.....	275,000
Contingent, Navy.....	46,000	46,000	46,000
Naval Consulting Board.....	.....	25,000	25,000
Fuel Oil Board.....	.....	.....	80,000
Aviation.....	1,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Advisory, Aeronautics.....	5,000	85,000	85,000
Equipping Naval Militia.....	250,000	887,737	1,270,737
Ships for Naval Militia.....	.....	250,000	290,000
State marine schools.....	.....	250,000	250,000
Care lepers, Guam.....	14,000	14,000	14,000
Hurricane damage, Samoa.....	10,000	.....	.....
Bureau of Navigation.....	3,206,650	4,341,384	5,869,099
Bureau of Ordnance.....	11,531,540	40,196,720	41,945,720
B. Yards and Docks.....	1,645,496	1,824,000	1,824,000
Public works.....	8,042,816	7,139,975	10,385,915
B. Medicine and Surgery.....	682,000	884,500	1,187,728
Pay of Navy.....	41,240,563	47,733,652	50,236,912
Death gratuity, Mrs. Gompers.....	.....	176	176
Relief P.A. Paymaster, Hilton.....	.....	.....	6,083
Camps of instruction.....	.....	30,000	30,000
Naval Reserve.....	180,000	130,000	130,000
Coast Guard vessels.....	.....	.....	7,000
Instructors, O.G. aviation.....	.....	.....	400,000
B. Supplies and Accounts.....	14,555,414	17,188,829	18,349,540
B. Construction & Repair.....	9,216,127	10,271,089	10,284,099
B. Steam Engineering.....	8,222,973	10,656,876	10,661,376
Naval Academy.....	498,650	701,446	705,866
Marine Corps.....	.....	.....	.....
Paymaster's Dept.....	4,510,834	5,391,406	5,073,866
Quartermaster's Dept.....	8,000,000	4,469,048	6,414,513
Total.....	103,808,063	156,506,816	170,281,556
Increase Navy—old program:			
Const. and machinery.....	13,464,459	14,086,534	14,086,534
Torpedoboats.....	1,341,344	5,282,593	5,282,593
Armor and armament.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Total.....	23,805,803	28,369,127	28,369,127
Total, exclusive new program.....	127,613,866	184,875,943	198,650,683
Increase Navy—new program:			
Const. and machinery.....	7,200,000	33,280,326	44,913,660
Torpedoboats.....	4,890,000	9,387,000	8,217,000
Torpedoboats with Neff system of propulsion.....	.....	.....	250,000
Armor and armament.....	9,957,998	24,896,060	38,110,000
Ammunition.....	.....	11,329,925	19,485,500
Total.....	22,047,998	78,893,311	110,976,160
Total of old and new building programs.....	45,853,801	107,262,438	139,345,287
Equipment navy yards for ship construction.....	.....	6,000,000	6,000,000
Conference, international disputes.....	.....	200,000	200,000
Grand total.....	149,661,864	269,969,254	315,826,843

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports of June 29-July 6.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The long bombardment of the fortified German lines in France finally culminated in a great assault, which began at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 1. The heavy pounding of the guns had been maintained over the entire front from its northern extremity to the River Somme, for a number of days. The first line trenches and the entanglements had been almost entirely destroyed. British reports say that the Germans had withdrawn most of the cannon to interior positions. They succeeded, however, in saving enough machine guns in hidden or sheltered positions to offer serious resistance at many points when the infantry advanced. All observers had recognized for a fortnight that "Kitchener's armies" were at last about to strike. The surprise in connection with this great offensive was the vigorous and successful participation of the French. After bearing the chief burden of the severe fighting for nearly two years France is still able to spare from the Verdun sector large forces full of superb fighting qualities. Both British and French were successful in driving the hostile forces back and capturing trenches, fortifications and towns on a front of twenty-five miles north and south of the River Somme. Both fought with great courage and determination, but the French forces were the more successful in threatening a point of great tactical importance. Their columns soon fought their way to within a comparatively short distance of Peronne, the center of communications back of the German lines in this region. A dozen miles northwest of Peronne is another important link in the German system at Bapaume, and the British attack is aimed in that direction. In September of last year there was the one other great concerted offensive movement on the western front. In that attack the British made their notable advance of from one to two miles on the front from Arras to Neuve Chapelle, and, while a considerable slice of France was reclaimed, no greatly valuable result was achieved, because neither Lille nor Lens were reached. At that time it will be recalled that the simultaneous French effort in Champagne also won ground, but halted before the railway line through Somme-Py was cut. The present effort certainly includes very much greater strength in both men and guns on the British front than were involved in the effort last year. Therefore England ought to be justified in the hope that this attack will result in some very tangible tactical advantage. The results thus far achieved show a great improvement in the teamwork of the new British armies, where evidently every unit had been most carefully coached before the assault started.

On the morning of July 1, after some weeks of heavy artillery bombardment, the new rapid fire trench

mortars for ten minutes added a deluge of shells over the German first line trenches. Then with fine precision the artillery fire was shifted to the hostile second line and the infantry charged what was left of the first line. The British, under the command of Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, attacked from the direction of Albert, and by noon had taken La Boisselle, Serre and Montauban. The attack was making excellent progress toward the Combes-Miraumont road. Directly east of Albert the Germans made a determined resistance at Fricourt and they also delivered a strong but unsuccessful counter-attack at Montauban. In the afternoon Contalmaison was taken, as well as Mametz. La Boisselle was recaptured by the Germans on July 4, but lost again when the British made still another strong effort. The French, commanded by the celebrated General Foch, meanwhile had fought their way into the outskirts of the villages of Hardecourt and Curlu, north of the Somme, while south of the river they captured Dompierre, Becquincourt, Russu and Fay. Sunday, July 2, despite heavy counter-attacks, the British extended their successes to Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, and along the Somme the French occupied Frise, as well as a strongly defended quarry east of Curlu. The Germans recaptured Serre from the British in a brilliant counter-attack, and the battle began to waver somewhat on the British front both on July 2 and 3, when the troops failed at several places to hold ground temporarily gained. There was a hard fight south of Thiepval, where the British continued to gain. A British report of the great activity of the aeroplane squadrons during the battle mentions the loss of fifteen British machines in the first two days' fighting.

The French attack progressed notably on July 3, and reached Herbecourt, Assevillers and Feuilleries, all south of the Somme. The German second line was taken up to the outskirts of Estrees and the French advanced beyond that line in capturing the villages of Buscourt and Flaucourt. On July 4 the contest for Estrees continued with great obstinacy, the French gradually driving the defense back a house at a time. They took from the Germans the villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre, the latter point bringing them to within three miles of Peronne. Belloy-en-Santerre was lost in a counter-attack, but retaken later.

The following day the French advanced further to the Sormont Farm, on the south bank of the Somme opposite Clery, and occupied all of the sector to the south along the road from Flaucourt to Barleux. At Sormont Farm the French were only two miles from Peronne. By July 5 the Germans were holding the British forces in check and hard battles were in progress along their front, especially about La Boisselle and Thiepval. The French had fought their way to within striking distance of a principal objective of the assault, viz., one of the great links in the German lines of communication through Peronne. The statements as to losses are unavailable, as the only figures suggested are evidently more partisan than actual. About 15,000 Germans have been captured, and the French report taking two batteries of heavy field guns and several lighter batteries. The Germans have taken in counter-attacks forty-eight British officers and 867 men.

On the Verdun front fighting has continued on both sides of the Meuse, but the struggle has been intensified about the fortified positions at Thiaumont, which have been alternately won and lost almost daily. This position is on the Froid Terre Ridge and west of the road which runs along the ridge from Douaumont to Bras. The Germans have for several weeks held all the wooded terrain on the east of the road down to Fleury and the Thiaumont position has interfered with the advance upon Hill 321, the western shoulder of the ridge. On July 3 the French fortification at Damloup was captured, but the French retook it the same day.

On the west side of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, on the night of July 1-2 the Germans launched no less than four strong attacks in the region of Hill 304 and along the Esnes-Haucourt road. On the morning of July 2 the fighting extended to Avocourt, and these attacks have been repeated up to and including July 5. Both artillery and flaming liquids are being extensively used, but there has been no loss of French positions in any of these sectors between Avocourt and Hill 304.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

General Brussiloff's troops, having fully conquered Bukovina, are now engaged in feeling out the Carpathian passes by the use of flying columns of Cossacks. In the region south of the Dniester the Russians continue to drive back the Austro-Hungarian armies in Galicia. Northwest and south of Kolomea battles were won, and in the direction of Brodova, after a violent engagement, the Austrian positions on the heights were stormed. Northwest of Kimpolung the Austrians attacked, but failed to gain.

The capture of Kolomea at the end of June gave the Russians a valuable pivotal position suitable as a strong flank guard post for troops advancing southward through Bukovina and also a fine base for columns attacking toward Stanislaw and Lemberg. The Russians have continued to attack both north and south of Smorgon, but General von Hindenburg's men have held fast. Between Zirin and Baranovichi the Russians are delivering powerful assaults at short intervals, but thus far have made no gains in this important sector.

The Germans, having been heavily reinforced, have been attacking strongly the Russian positions west and northwest of Lutsk, where they have succeeded in bending the flanks inward somewhat. Nearly 3,000 Russians have been captured in these operations.


North of Kolomea on July 4 the Germans forced the Russians back fully five miles on a front of twelve and a half miles in the region southeast of Tiumach, which is twenty miles north of Kolomea.

Southwest of Tarnopol, at the hill of Vorobijowski, a Russian position was stormed. Seven officers, 891 men and seven machine guns were captured.

In the last days of June the Russians report the capture of 305 officers and 14,574 men, making the total from June 4 to June 30 217,000 officers and men. On July 1 Austrian reports flatly contradicted the Russian figures both as to men and matériel captured in the present campaign. All impartial observers are inclined to believe the figures considerably exaggerated, but there can be no question that General Brussiloff has gained a great victory and is close to the accomplishment of additional tasks which would result in very great advantages. If by renewed efforts he can take Stanislaw, Vladimir and Kovel he will be in a position to eventually force the whole German line back toward the defenses on the River Bug.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

After a period of inactivity along the Isonzo front the Italians renewed their offensive there in the last days of June and attacked vigorously at Gorizia and along the Carso Plateau. Between Selz and Monfalcone some Austrian trenches were carried and 100 prisoners taken. The ground gained was held against strong



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counter-attacks. In another fight in the same sector nine Austrian officers and 371 men were captured.

On the Tyrol front the Italian attacks have continued to gain slowly but steadily along the whole Posina line. Monte Maio was stormed in the face of a heavy artillery fire.

In the Val Arsa the Italian infantry has progressed in the Zugna Torta and Fappiano district.

On the Sette Comuni Plateau there is much stubborn fighting with hand grenades. Skirmishes continue on the Asiago Plateau. On July 2 there was a hard battle at Pasubio, where after a long hand-to-hand struggle the Italians held their positions, and on July 4 they captured the summit of Monte Corno, northwest of Pasubio.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

There have been no developments in the Balkans.

In Armenia there is hard fighting in progress between Erzerum and Trebizond. No further Russian advances are being attempted, and the Turks are attacking frequently and with some success, particularly along the Choruk River, where they are forcing the invaders toward the Black Sea coast.

In Mesopotamia and along the Persian border the Turks are maintaining a strong pressure upon the Russian forces, particularly in the Kerind region.

The Turks have recaptured Kermanshah, in Persia, and the whole Russian campaign in the Persian-Mesopotamian region threatens to crumble up under the strong and persistent Turkish pressure.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Neptune will leave Guantanamo about July 24 for Norfolk.

The Kentucky has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to the Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Buffalo left Mazatlan July 1 with the following refugees: 305 men, 29 women, and 93 children for San Diego.

The orders of the Hector to Portsmouth, N.H., have been canceled. The Hector will leave Norfolk about July 8 for Guantanamo to discharge and return to Norfolk.

Captain Burrage, commanding the U.S.S. Nebraska, reported July 3 that practically all the American citizens at Vera Cruz were leaving on the Army transport Sumner; and that the Sumner would be held until July 2 to take on board additional refugees from Mexico City, and will then sail for Tampa, Fla. The U.S.S. Wheeling arrived at Vera Cruz with about fifty refugees from Yucatan.

Cape May Harbor was opened as a naval base July 4, and the completion of the entrance to it was celebrated by the presence of the U.S.S. Beale, Vixen, Bushnell, and three submarines, taking part in the maneuvers in the harbor. Mayor William L. Stevens, state and county officials and officers of many yacht clubs were present. Comdr. C. H. Boyd announced the harbor would be the base of a submarine flotilla.

V. D. Burnell, coxswain of the U.S.S. Boston, was killed, and Frank Trullinger, ship's blacksmith, was injured at Portland, Ore., July 4, by the premature explosion of a six-pound shell while a salute was being fired in celebration of the Fourth of July. The explosion on the Boston occurred as the ninth and last shell was being fired. According to members of the crew, the primer stuck out too far and was struck by the breech block which was being closed. Before the block could be closed the explosion occurred.

Dolphin arrived Puerto, Mexico, July 4; Milwaukee, Brutus, Mars arrived Lapaz, Mexico, July 6; Annapolis arrived Mazatlan July 6; Abarenda sailed from Cavite for Nagasaki July 6; Benham sailed from Sag Harbor for Greenport July 6; Celtic arrived San Domingo City July 6; Conyngham, Cyclops, McDougal arrived Newport July 6; Kanawha sailed from Guantanamo for Provincetown July 6; Nero arrived San Francisco. Oregon arrived San Francisco July 6; Ajax arrived Olongapo July 7.

The following assignments of vessels of the U.S. Navy for the Fourth of July were made: Bangor, Me., McDougal; Bar Harbor, Me., Florida; Belfast, Me., Wadsworth; Boston, Mass., Minnesota and Texas; Bristol, R.I., Kansas; Bridgeport, Conn., Fanning and Dubuque; Eastport, Me., Conyngham, Wainwright, Porter and Tucker; Gloucester, Mass., Michigan; Greenport, L.I., Benham; Jonesport, Me., Ericsson; Machiasport, Me., Winslow; Marion, Mass., Melville; Milbridge, Me., Aylwin; Newark, N.J., Cushing; Newport, R.I.,

Wyoming and Nevada; New Bedford, Mass., New York; New York, N.Y., Arkansas; Oyster Bay, L.I., Baltimore; Peekskill, N.Y., Cummings and Worden; Portland, Me., Utah; Providence, R.I., Birmingham; Quincy, Mass., McCall; Provincetown, Mass., Cassin; Rockland, Me., New Hampshire and Delaware; Rockport, Mass., South Carolina; Salem, Mass., Vermont; Winterboro, Me., O'Brien; and Wiscasset, Me., Jacob Jones.

Admiral Winslow under date of July 5 reported the following incident: "On July 1 the U.S.S. Hopkins (destroyer) endeavored to ascertain the identity of a schooner entering the harbor of Guaymas, in order to ascertain whether or not the schooner had on board certain supplies for Americans on shore which had been expected for some time. An officer was sent on board the schooner from the Hopkins to obtain full information. This action was interpreted by the local Mexican authorities as an improper effort on the part of American forces to search a Mexican vessel. When the circumstances were fully explained to the Mexican authorities, however, and after they had been assured by Admiral Winslow that the schooner had been boarded simply for the purpose of finding out whether or not the expected stores were on board, General Estrada sent the following note to the commanding officer of the Cleveland (Comdr. Adelbert Althouse), the senior naval officer present at Guaymas: 'I acknowledge receipt of your courteous radiogram in which you made known to this headquarters that the incident concerning a Mexican sailing vessel, Belisario Dominguez, was due to a false judgment of a verbal order of yours, which did not infringe the rights of Mexican authorities. This headquarters informs you with satisfaction that it esteems with high value the serenity which this solution of the incident has given, although this was guaranteed beforehand by the culture of the high officials of the American Navy. Saluting you attentively. Gen. E. Estrada.'

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In a letter addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury, June 26, the Secretary of War asked: (a) Will the travel pay of enlisted men on discharge on and after July 1, 1916, be governed by the Acts of June 12, 1906, and June 3, 1916? (b) Does the Act of June 3, 1916, confer upon an enlisted man on discharge a right to travel pay to a place other than the place of his acceptance for enlistment?

The first question is answered in the affirmative. As to the second the Comptroller says: "As to question (b) I am disposed to adopt the views expressed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who is especially familiar with the usages of the military service, and the meaning of the terms 'enrollment' and 'muster into the Service' are those usually applied to soldiers entering the Volunteer Army, and Militia organizations enrolled and mustered in in a body. It seems clear that the option to receive travel pay to the place of 'enrollment, or original muster into the Service' has no application to a man who enlists in the Regular Army, or to a man who enlists in the military service as an individual, as distinguished from entering the Service as a part of a recognized organization. If a man enters the military service as a part of a recognized organization which has been enrolled for the purpose of becoming a part of the Army and such organization is mustered into the Service at a different place from that where the members were enrolled, then he may, upon discharge or muster out, be allowed travel to the place of his enrollment or to the place of his muster in, as he may elect, or in the language of the statute 'at his option.' Answering question (b) specifically, I am of opinion that an enlisted man of the Regular Army is entitled, on discharge, to travel pay only to the place of his acceptance for enlistment."

In response to questions by the Secretary of War the Comptroller says: "I am of the opinion that: (a) The base or initial pay of the grade of mess sergeant, Corps of Engineers, is \$36 per month, and no more; (b) the base or initial pay of the grade of mess sergeant in the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery is \$30 per month, and no more; (c) the continuous service pay of persons appointed to the grade of mess sergeant should be computed on the basis of the rates mentioned in the answers to questions (a) and (b); (d) the arms of the Service for which the Act of June 3, 1916, makes provision for mess sergeants are not entitled to have additional mess sergeants assigned or detailed thereto. Such provision is complete as to such organizations."

The Auditor disallowed \$164.08 paid by Pay Insp. H. A. Dent, U.S.N., as extra compensation to employees at the Norfolk Navy Yard who worked on a holiday. The Comptroller affirms holding that "It is beyond the power of the head of a department to authorize double

compensation for a day's work in the absence of Congressional authorization."

NATIONAL GUARD TO THE BORDER.

(Continued from page 1455.)

and the 1st Regiment of Light Artillery arrived at El Paso July 2. The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry arrived on July 3, and the brigade aggregates 5,437 officers and men. A company of the 9th and a company of the 5th Massachusetts were detailed on patrol duty on July 2, with a few Regulars as running mates, to help them in the performance of their new duties and point out important details of frontier life necessary to be observed, including that of being alert for Mexican treachery. The National Guardsmen were posted along the old bed of the Rio Grande.

The 2d Massachusetts Infantry, which was temporarily on duty at El Paso, has been sent to Columbus, N.M., for station.

The Massachusetts Cavalry and Field Artillery are encamped on the prairie east of Fort Bliss, and the Infantry regiments are at Camp Cotton, just outside El Paso.

Battery A, Rhode Island National Guard, left Davisville, R.I., June 30, for El Paso, Texas. The battery numbered 171 men and five officers.

The 2d Infantry of Connecticut arrived at Nogales, Ariz., July 3. One man in the 2d Battalion of the command was found suffering from smallpox, and as a result the battalion was placed in quarantine.

The 12th N.Y., under Colonel Wadsworth, arrived at McAllen, Texas, soon after daybreak July 5, with some 1,200 officers and men, its baggage and animals. It was assigned a camp site between the 7th and 71st N.Y., and the site had been previously cleared of cactus and mesquite. The regiment was reported generally in good condition, but suffered a number of heat prostrations after arrival. The regiment was delayed twelve hours in the train yards at Buffalo.

It was no fault of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad that the 12th N.Y. was delayed at Buffalo for twelve hours while en route to Brownsville. We understand the delay was caused by the hopeless tangle of papers of the regiment having to do with the transportation of its baggage, animals and other field supplies. Efforts to straighten out the tangle by the railroad officials, it is said, almost drove them crazy, and we learn from Buffalo that vouchers to show exactly what property the regiment shipped are still missing.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood announced on July 6 that the schedule of troop movements from his command called for the 69th Infantry, N.Y., Col. L. D. Conley, to leave Beekman for Texas on Sunday, July 9. With the regiment will go 500 recruits for other New York Infantry units, now on the border. This is good news to the 69th.

Squadron A of New York, in command of Major William R. Wright, together with the machine-gun troop, under Captain Sheldon, entrained at Yonkers for Texas on July 6. The five units comprising the squadron numbered some 500 men. All were completely equipped. Major Wright is one of the most thorough and efficient officers in the Guard and does not believe in taking men in the field half supplied. The Hospital Corps, in charge of Captain McCullagh, accompanied the squadron. The squadron had over 500 animals, six escort wagons and five motor trucks. Major Wright has served in the Guard since December, 1896, and was also in the Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, commanding the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., with Troop B, of Albany, Capt. E. L. Miller; Troop D, of Syracuse, Capt. Chester H. King; Troop E, of Brooklyn, Capt. J. R. Howlett, and Troop I, of Buffalo, Lieut. Charles Pearson, entrained at Kingsbridge, N.Y., July 6, for the Texas border. Major Mortimer D. Bryant was in command of the squadron. The staff officers accompanying Colonel De Bevoise were Lieut. Clarence Blauvelt, adjutant; Capt. J. C. Maclin, quartermaster; Capt. Charles E. Fisk, ordnance; Capt. Anthony Fiala, commissary, and Capt. Charles Brown, medical officer. Colonel De Bevoise is known as a competent and enterprising officer and his regiment is highly rated.

Major General O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., and his staff arrived at McAllen, Texas, July 6.

Col. George A. Wingate, commanding the 2d Field Artillery, N.Y., which has been in camp at Van Cortlandt Park, notified General Wood on July 6 that his regiment was ready to go South at any time now. The command numbers fifty officers and 1,050 men, and is fully equipped and in fine condition.

Companies A and B, Signal Corps, N.Y., under Major W. L. Hallahan, entrained at Jersey City July 5 for Texas. The animals for the company will be furnished it upon arrival at its station.

The 74th Inf., N.Y., under command of Col. N. B. Thurston, left Buffalo for Texas July 6 with 1,255 officers and men. The regiment is fortunate in having Colonel Thurston as commander, and also in having Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., as lieutenant colonel. The latter has been on duty as an inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y. for several years and has rendered valuable services, besides making many friends.

Troops B and D, Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., the last of New Jersey troops called out by the President's order, entrained for Texas July 2 at Manassas. Major William B. Bryant, commanding the 1st Squadron, and his staff, went on the same train.

The 1st Maryland Infantry arrived at Eagle Pass, Texas, July 5. The 4th Infantry left Laurel, Md., July 5, for Texas, and also the 5th Infantry and Brigadier General Gaither and staff, and Troop A, the Field Hospital Corps and the Ambulance Company. The camp site at Eagle Pass is near the town and about a mile from the Rio Grande. The river is not in sight, the high banks hiding it from view. On the arrival of the 1st Infantry Colonel Little was greeted by Col. E. A. Root, U.S.A., commanding the 20th U.S. Infantry, and Capt. Edward T. Connolly, of the 30th.

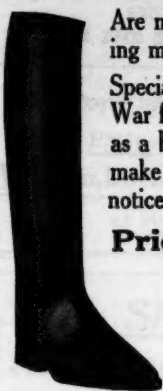
Orders to entrain the Signal Corps Company, the Field Hospital and the 1st Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard on July 5 were issued to Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, U.S. mustering officer, from the Department of the East, and the troops left for the Texas border. The 1st Separate Battalion is a colored organization.

SOUTHERN, CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

The First Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 1, of the 1st Brigade, Kentucky National Guard, entrained at Louisville, Ky., June 28 for the mobilization camp at Newport.

The 2d Infantry of Kansas arrived at Eagle Pass, Texas, July 3.

The 1st Brigade of Illinois National Guard is encamped at San Antonio, Texas. The 7th Illinois Infantry left Springfield for San Antonio, Texas, June 30. The regiment was scheduled to get away at seven p.m., June 29, but the railroad delayed furnishing the train

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and the men spent the night on the ground and in empty box cars. There was no breakfast next morning, as the camp equipment and supplies were all packed. The 8th Illinois Infantry entrained at Springfield for the Texas border on July 4. The 2d and 7th Illinois Infantry are encamped at El Paso, Texas.

Brig. Gen. D. J. Foster, commanding the 1st Illinois Brigade, reached his command at El Paso, Texas, July 3.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS RIFLE COMPETITION.

We have received the official score sheets of the first department rifle competition for Philippine Scouts in the history of that branch of the military service. It was held at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, May 15 to May 20, 1916, and four officers and ten enlisted men won medals. The following were the winners, with their scores:

Enlisted men—Gold medals: Q.M. Sergt. A. Cabanatan, 23d Co., score 657; Sergt. F. Jubinal, 7th Co., 642. Silver medals: Sergt. V. Belarmino, 30th Co., score 641; Sergt. G. Pendon, 47th Co., 639; and Sergt. C. Celiz, 33d Co., 637.

Bronze medals: Sergt. P. Zelinta, 35th Co., score 628; Sergt. F. Juse, 1st Co., 627; Sergt. B. Ducut, 6th Co., 623; Sergt. S. Jaro, 44th Co., 621; and Pvt. S. Piedad, 28th Co., 621.

Officers—Gold medal: 2d Lieut. G. W. Price, 13th Battalion, score 643.

Silver medal: 1st Lieut. P. Ramee, 6th Battalion, score 640.

Bronze medals: 2d Lieut. S. E. Shearer, 1st Battalion, score 635; 1st Lieut. J. M. White, 8th Battalion, 621.

The high score, 657 points, made by Quartermaster Sergeant Cabanatan, of the 23d Company, is fourteen points higher than the best score made by an enlisted man in the department rifle competition for American troops held at Camp Stotsenburg in 1915. The record made then, 643, was considered exceptional.

Special mention is due Lieut. G. W. Price, 52d Co., who not only trained the Moro competitors, but won a gold medal himself. "But after all is said and done," says the Manila Daily Bulletin, "there is one person who contributed more to its success than anyone else: the man who made it possible to hold the competition, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, the former department commander. It was he who first conceived the idea of a rifle competition for Philippine Scouts, and to him the entire organization should be thankful for the opportunity to show the world just what it could do."

SANTO DOMINGO REBELS GIVE IN.

In a despatch to the Navy Department July 5 Rear Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., states that an agreement for the disarmament of the Santo Domingo revolutionists virtually has been perfected by a peace conference in which the various Dominican factions were represented. The conference, it is said, has paved the way for the suspension of hostilities while further negotiations over the future form of the Dominican government are in progress. Two thousand American marines and blue-jackets are now on Dominican soil, and Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of United States naval vessels in Dominican waters, gave General Arias to understand that he must surrender or fight. He demanded unconditional and immediate disarmament. With the exception of Santiago the American forces occupy all of the Dominican Republic. The Americans are in control of the internal revenue and have charge of the payment of the budget. Confidence is expressed that the resumption of negotiations will result in a complete agreement upon the plan for American direction of Dominican affairs, particularly the collection of revenues and their disbursement. The proposal of a new treaty to accomplish that purpose is expected to be one of the first steps after the rebels disarm.

Under date of June 30 Admiral Caperton reports that the marines in advancing from Puerto Plata to Santiago came in contact with revolutionary forces about twenty-five miles from Puerto Plata. First Sergt. Fernando L. Birrer was badly wounded in the right leg, and Lieut. D. B. Robon and Trumpeter Julius Goldsmith were slightly wounded. Under date of July 1 Admiral Caperton forwards a report from Colonel Pendleton, dated June 30, in which it is stated that the marine forces advancing on Santiago from Monte Christi encountered approximately 100 revolutionists at Oldocaminorcal. Pvt.

Klema Milles, of the 31st Company, was killed in action.

A report received by the Navy Department July 6 from Admiral Caperton reports that on July 1 Colonel Pendleton with his U.S. Marines, advancing on Santiago, San Domingo, engaged a force of approximately 250 revolutionists at Guayacanosa, the revolutionists being entrenched in a very strong position which was excellently concealed and prohibited the advance use of artillery. The enemy outposts opened the engagement. The revolutionists were routed, twenty-seven were killed, five captured and the wounded were carried off by the retreating forces. The American force suffered the following casualties: Corpl. George Fravee, killed; Pvt. J. E. Daley, 28th Co., seriously wounded; Capt. R. B. Putnam, A.P.M., slightly wounded; Corpl. Oscar J. Johnson, slightly wounded; Corpl. J. A. Glowin, slightly wounded; Drummer Greag E. Merriwether, slightly wounded; Pvt. W. F. Johncock, slightly wounded; Pvt. C. Oates, slightly wounded; Pvt. F. R. Paine, slightly wounded.

On July 4, Colonel Pendleton's forces had arrived at Navarett.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O., JULY 6, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Samuel R. Gleeves, Cav., accepted commission lieutenant colonel, Cavalry, Pa. National Guard, relieved; join 1st Cavalry, Pennsylvania.

Pay Clerk Ernest P. Hoff, Q.M.C., to Fort Rosecrans, temporary duty.

Capt. Walter C. Jones, Q.M.C., to Southern Department for assignment to station and join.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Winne, 12th Cav., attached Aviation Section Signal Corps as student, and to San Diego.

First Lieut. Ward Brinton, M.R.C., to duty Pennsylvania Cavalry while en route to Texas border.

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, S.C., from duty Field Company I, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, to station at El Paso, and assume charge of Signal Corps supply depot.

Capt. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., relieved station at Chattanooga; to Nashville.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the table published elsewhere in this issue: Glacier, sailed from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, July 5. Arethusa, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., July 5. Beale, arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.

Benham, sailed from Greenport for Sag Harbor, N.Y., July 5.

Colorado, arrived at Salina Cruz, Mexico, July 2.

Cyclops, sailed from Sewalls Point for Newport, R.I., July 5.

Des Moines, sailed from Genoa, Italy, for Villefranche, France, July 5.

Dolphin, sailed from Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico, Mexico, July 5.

Florida, sailed from Bar Harbor, Me., for Newport, R.I., July 5.

Macdonough, sailed from Newport for New London, Conn., July 5.

Tucker, arrived at Boston, Mass., July 5.

Utah, sailed from Portland, Me., for Newport, R.I., July 5.

Wainwright, arrived at Boston, Mass., July 5.

Arkansas, Aylwin, Baltimore, Birmingham, Cassin, Cummings, Cushing, Dubuque, Fanning, Jenkins, Kansas, McCall, Melville, Wadsworth, New York, O'Brien, Porter and Winslow, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 5.

Balch, Delaware, Ericson, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 6.

Buffalo, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, July 5.

Bushnell, L-1, L-3 and L-4, arrived at New London, Conn., July 6.

Conyngham, arrived at Boston, July 6.

Cincinnati, sailed from Shanghai for Chinwangtao, China, July 5.

Dixie, sailed from Galveston, Texas, for Tampico, Mexico, July 6.

Jacob Jones, sailed from Wiscasset, Me., for Newport, July 6.

Worden, sailed from New York for New London, Conn., July 6.

McDougal, sailed from Isle au Haut, Me., for Newport, R.I., July 6.

Vermont, arrived at Newport July 6.

Vixen, arrived at Camden July 6.

Wasp, arrived at New York July 4.

Whipple, sailed from La Paz for Guaymas July 2.

Wisconsin, sailed from Guantanamo for Provincetown July 6.

Worden, sailed from New York for New London July 6.

Worden, sailed from Peckskill for New York Yard July 5; arrived at New York Yard.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers to be a rear admiral from June 13, 1916.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 7, 1916: William H. P. Blandy, Terry B. Thompson and Samuel S. Thurston.

P.A. Paymr. Howard H. Alkire to be a paymaster from June 13, 1915.

P.A. Paymr. Edwin M. Hacker to be a paymaster from July 30, 1915.

Gun. Harry A. Pinkerton to be a chief gunner from Dec. 21, 1915.

Boat. Percy H. Bierce to be a chief boatswain from Dec. 21, 1915.

Capt. James C. Breckinridge to be a major in Marine Corps from June 12, 1916.

Capt. Arthur T. Marx to be a major in Marine Corps from June 12, 1916.

The following first lieutenants to be captains in the Marine Corps from June 12, 1916: Albert E. Randall, Arthur Racicot, Tom D. Barber, Hermann T. Vulte, Andrew B. Drum, Calhoun Ancrum, David M. Randall and Holland McT. Smith.

The following second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in Marine Corps from June 12, 1916: Arthur J. White, Lester S. Wass, Charles D. Barrett, Edmond H. Morse, Gerald A. Johnson, Harry Schmidt, George C. De Neale, Albert R. Sutherland, Harry L. Smith, Selden B. Kennedy, Miles R. Thacher, Lloyd W. Williams, William B. Sullivan, David S. Barry, Jr., and David L. S. Brewster.

The following midshipmen to be second lieutenants in Marine Corps from June 8, 1916: Edward C. Fuller and Arnold W. Jacobsen.

Midn. Earl H. Jenkins to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 12, 1916.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 30.—Capt. F. B. Bassett, jr., detached Navy Department, July 20; to command Utah.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Merrill detached Wainwright; to Conyngham.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. R. Keller detached Downes; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Alden detached Ammen; to Fulton.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. B. Gibson detached Conyngham; to Wainwright.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. O. Willis detached command Stewart; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. T. Mallison detached North Carolina; to command Stewart.

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UNIFORMS

CIVILIAN CLOTHING

Lieut. (J.G.) James Parker detached Jarvis; to Fulton.
Ensign J. S. Farnsworth to Asiatic Station, via August transport.

Ensign P. J. Searles detached Washington; to New Jersey.

Ensign W. D. Baker detached Dubuque; to Fulton.

Ensign Walter Seibert detached Kentucky; to Fulton.

Ensign Michael Hudson detached Leonidas; to Fulton.

Ensign R. P. Luker detached Constellation; to Fulton.

Ensign K. R. R. Wallace detached Louisiana; to Fulton.

Ensign A. E. Glann detached New Jersey; to Fulton.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Drago to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. C. R. O'Leary to paymaster, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, July 1.

Paymr. G. H. Crapo to Illinois, July 6.

P.A. Paymr. J. H. Colhoun to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as pay officer of Naval Hospital, prison ship, yard craft, and in charge of commissary store.

Asst. Civil Engr. G. S. Burrell detached Naval Station, Honolulu; to Naval Station, Guam, via August transport.

Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller to connection fitting out New Mexico and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Pay Clerk L. S. Sutliff detached Chester; to Kearsarge.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, June 29, 1916:

Lieut. W. P. Williamson detached Galveston; to Naval Magazine, Olongapo, P.I.

Ensign H. W. Pillsbury detached Palos; to Elcano.

Ensign O. P. McFeaters detached Brooklyn; to Palos.

P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart detached Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. Talmadge Wilson detached Naval Hospital, Yokohama; to Wilmington.

Paymr. R. T. Hoopes detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

JULY 1.—Admiral C. McR. Winslow, retired, transferred to retired list of officers of the Navy from July 29, 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker commissioned from April 17, 1916.

Pay Insp. W. B. Izard to charge navy post-office, San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1916.

JULY 3.—Pay Insp. B. P. Du Bois detached Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., July 10; to settle accounts and wait orders.

Bsn. Haydn Williams detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 6.—Major G. C. Thorpe to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington.

Midshipmen W. H. Sitz, W. G. Hawthorne, O. R. Cauldwell, E. C. Fuller, E. H. Jenkins and A. W. Jacobsen to Marine Officers' School, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, for duty and instruction.

ORDER 20, JUNE 16, 1916, U.S.M.C.

230. Announces that pages Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 136 and 137, given in the order, have been reprinted and on July 1, 1916, will be substituted for pages 15, 16, 17, 18, 136 and 137, Marine Corps Orders. The principal changes made in reprinting are also given.

ORDER 21, JUNE 26, 1916, U.S.M.C.

231. (1) The place of acceptance of an applicant for enlistment is the place at which he applied for enlistment, was examined by the doctor, and was accepted by the recruiting officer or non-commissioned officer in charge.

(2) Where an applicant is examined and passed by the doctor and accepted at a station where there is no recruiting officer, the words "Examined and accepted at....." will be inserted in the margin of the enlistment paper, N.M.C. 321 or N.M.C. 321b, and signed by the non-commissioned officer in charge.

(3) In the case of all men now in the Service the place recorded in the Service record books as place of application will be taken to be the place of acceptance.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

For Coast Guard Orders, Coast Guard Notes and Vessels of U.S. Coast Guard see page 1470.

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That is precisely what Congress is planning for the Government to do with reference to our investment of \$7,000,000 in an armor plant.

Reporting to Congress, Hon. H. A. Herbert, then Secretary of the Navy, said December 31, 1896:

"The two armor contractors, the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, both entered upon the business at the request of the Navy Department."

Is it wise—is it fair—for the Government to destroy a private industry brought into existence to serve the Government, unless for reasons of compelling force? To show that no such reasons exist, we make this offer to the United States Government:

The Bethlehem Steel Company will manufacture armor plate for the Government of the United States at actual cost of operation plus such charges for overhead expenses, interest, and depreciation as the Federal Trade Commission may fix. We will do this for such period as the Government may designate.

Isn't that fair? The question is now before the United States Senate:

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In conference agreement on the Sundry Civil bill (H.R. 15836) the increases for the Frankford Arsenal are modified and the total for Frankford Arsenal becomes \$885,070, this amount providing for various building enterprises there.

The Senate on June 29 passed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, H.R. 16678, carrying about \$26,000,000 to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments.

The Senate on June 29 passed S. 6447, to amend Sec. 10 of the Panama Canal Act, with particular reference to the exclusion of undesirable aliens from the Canal Zone.

An amendment intended to be proposed in the Senate by Mr. du Pont to the bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," would insert the following: "Provided further, That any officer who, after honorable discharge by muster out, served as an enlisted man in the Regular Army and is now retired as an enlisted man thereof, shall, if otherwise eligible by length of service under the terms hereof, be entitled to be placed on said list and to receive the maximum retired pay herein provided for officers of his former rank and length of service."

An amendment intended to be proposed in the Senate by Mr. Tillman to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 15947) follows: "Hereafter every officer of the Navy shall be officially addressed by the title of his rank without any distinction or discrimination whatever except that, in written communications, the corps to which any such officer belongs shall be stated next after his name."

In the Senate on July 5 Mr. Brandegee submitted an amendment authorizing the President to nominate and appoint Edward W. Whitaker, late lieutenant colonel, 1st Regiment Connecticut Vol. Cav., and brevet brigadier general U.S. Vols., a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry, U.S. Army, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. He submitted the same as an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Williams submitted an amendment authorizing the appointment of Commodore William Stetson Hogg, retired, to be a rear admiral on the active list to take rank next after Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Broussard submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$125,000 for construction and equipment of a light vessel for the passes at the entrance to the Mississippi River, La., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. O'Gorman submitted an amendment providing that the master of the sword shall have relative rank and shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a major, intended to be proposed by him to the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

The House on June 29 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, H.R. 16699, the items of which were published in our issue of June 24, page 1398.

The House on July 1 passed H.R. 11168, granting thirty days' leave of absence each year, without forfeiture

of pay during such leave, to employees at United States navy yards, gun factories, naval stations and arsenals.

The House on July 1 passed H.R. 16734, to pay to certain families of the men of the drafted forces of the United States a sum of money for their maintenance during the term of service of such drafted men in the service of the United States. The sum of \$2,000,000 is appropriated, to be expended under direction of Secretary of War, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for support of, at a cost of not more than \$50 per month, or so much of said amount as Secretary of War may deem necessary, the family of each enlisted man of National Guard called or drafted into service of U.S. until his discharge from such service, which family during term of service of such enlisted man has no other income, except pay of such enlisted man, adequate for support of said family: Provided, That the action of Secretary of War in all cases provided for in this act shall be final, and no right to prosecute a suit in Court of Claims or in any other court of U.S. against Government of U.S. shall accrue to such enlisted man, or to any member of family of any such enlisted man, by virtue of passage of this act: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to any such enlisted man called or drafted into service of U.S. who shall marry after first day of July, 1916; and word "family" shall include only wife, children, and dependent mothers.

Favorable report was made in the House July 1 on H.R. 15736, to provide for aviation in the Coast Guard.

The House Military Committee favorably recommends the passage of H.R. 147, authorizing the promotion of Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, to major general, U.S.A., retired. The Senate Committee has added this bill to the Army Appropriation bill as an amendment.

Favorable report was made in the House on H.R. 4931, authorizing the President to reinstate Francis Patrick Regan as a second lieutenant in the United States Army, to rank immediately after 2d Lieut. Russel B. Patterson, provided that said Francis Patrick Regan be examined as to his physical fitness before being reinstated in the Army.

The widow and heirs at law of George H. White have made application through a bill introduced in Congress (H.R. 16251) for the issuing of a duplicate copy of White's discharge from the U.S. Navy, which had been destroyed. The Secretary of the Navy disapproves of the passage of the bill, for the reason that "no duplicates of discharges are retained." The Secretary adds that "there would appear to be no objection to the issuance of a certificate in lieu of the destroyed discharge."

Dr. Cardinal T. Wolsey, civilian examiner for the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y., since 1898, and who is now about sixty-seven years old, made application through a bill (H.R. 14023) to have the age limitation relating to his appointment to the Medical Reserve Corps waived. The Navy Department disapproves the bill on the ground that nothing would be accomplished by its passage, as officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are not entitled to retirement at any age. Dr. Wolsey applied for appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy in 1912, but in view of the fact that he was then beyond the retiring age his application was not approved.

The Secretary of War submits additional estimates of deficiencies required by the War Department for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, made necessary to enable the immediate equipment of National

Guard troops called into the service of the United States, and to meet requirements of existing situation on the Mexican border, namely: Automatic machine rifles, \$450,000; ordnance stores, ammunition, \$366,000; repairs of arsenals, \$2,500; San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, \$25,000; Engineer equipment of troops, \$200,000; Engineer operations in the field, \$600,000; total, \$1,643,500.

The Secretary of War submits supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for fortifications, Panama Canal, aggregating \$4,616,397.

Favorably reporting H.R. 15736, to provide for aviation in the Coast Guard, the House Committee on Commerce attaches a Treasury Department letter which says, in part: "Ten aviation stations, located at such points on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and the shores of the Great Lakes, where statistics of maritime disasters show them to be most desirable, it is suggested, will be adequate for the inauguration of the application of aviation to Coast Guard activities. As the proposed use of aircraft is for the purpose of supplementing the existing equipment of the Coast Guard, there seems to be no reason for establishing a separate corps, as proposed in the bill; but it will, of course, be necessary to provide additional personnel to operate the aircraft, and it is believed that ten additional third lieutenants and five additional third lieutenants of engineers (a total of fifteen additional officers) will be sufficient for present needs. In order to provide for the proposed increase in the commissioned personnel, it will be necessary to remove the restrictions of existing law governing the number of cadets in the Coast Guard by repealing that portion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912, which prohibits the appointment of cadets unless specially authorized by Congress."

The Navy Department recommends against the passage of the bill (H.R. 8056) "for the relief of John T. Melvin" on these grounds: Melvin entered the U.S. Navy as midshipman July 6, 1907, and reached the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) March 7, 1915. He resigned "to follow another vocation" July 26, 1915, and it was accepted to take effect Aug. 20, 1915. In 1914 Melvin was tried by court-martial, was found guilty of the charges brought against him and sentenced to "lose ten numbers in his grade." The Navy Department states that the proposed legislation would reinstate Melvin in the line of the Navy to the position occupied by him after execution of the sentence of the court-martial referred to; that is, next after Lieut. (J.G.) Lee C. Carey, U.S.N., as an additional number in grade.

The Navy Department has recommended that the bill (H.R. 15339) waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of W. Culbert Lyon should not be favorably considered. William C. Lyon was appointed assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps Jan. 20, 1913, being then thirty-two years old. He was assigned to active duty March 14, 1913, and has been on active duty since that date. The Navy Department points out that Assistant Surgeon Lyon is about five and one-half years over the age limit for admission to the Navy Medical Corps and there is no reason why exception should be made in his case.

A resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether troops of the National Guard are being provided with proper transportation facilities in

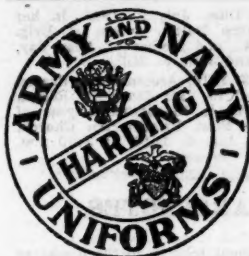
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the movement toward the border was offered in the House July 5 by Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 148, Mr. La Follette.—To amend Sec. 27 and Sec. 58 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, so as to require the consent of parents or guardians to the enlistment of persons under twenty-one years of age in the Regular Army and in the National Guard.

S. 6502, Mr. Wadsworth.—Authorizing the commission of Elmer E. Adler as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

S. 6508, Mr. Cummins.—To make retired enlisted men and enlisted men of the Regular Army eligible for appointment as commissioned officers of Militia, National Guard, and Volunteers in the service of the United States.

S. 6492, Mr. Walsh.—To preserve the rights of homestead entries who are members of the National Guard or volunteer forces of the United States while in actual service.

S. 6544, Mr. Overman.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to erect a suitable monument over the remains of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va. Appropriates \$1,500.

S. 6552, Mr. Borah.—To provide that non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.

S. 6557, Mr. Johnson, of Maine.—To establish an aerial coast-patrol system and for the education and training as aviators of the Aviation Section of the Naval Militias of the several states.

S. 6558, Mr. Husting.—Making an appropriation for the benefit of the Aviation Corps of the Department of War and repealing the provisions of certain acts relating to the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building at Ripon, Wis.

S. 6559, Mr. Broussard.—To provide for the establishment of a military post or permanent mobilization camp at Camp Stafford, Alexandria, La.

H.J. Res. 248, Mr. Gard.—Providing for the free transmission of mail matter to persons in the military or naval service of the United States.

H.J. Res. 249, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—Directing the Secretary of War to give full military burial to bodies of officers and men of the 10th U.S. Cavalry who were killed in action.

H.J. Res. 254, Mr. Bennet.—Providing full pay for Government employees while absent in the military service of the United States.

H. Res. 202, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relative to the troops of the National Guard mustered into the service of the United States.

H.R. 16735, Mr. Hamill.—For construction and operation of an electric lighting plant adequate for the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe Island, New York Harbor.

H.R. 16760, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—To authorize the appointment of Orlo Cahill Whitaker to the grade of first lieutenant in the Army.

H.R. 16768, Mr. Aswell.—To provide for the establishment of a military post or permanent mobilization camp at Camp Stafford, Alexandria, La.

H.R. 16795, Mr. James.—To pay certain families of men in the Army of the United States a sum of money for their maintenance during the term of service of such men in the service of the U.S.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 5, 1916.

Independence Day was observed on Governors Island by the firing of the national salute at noon. The U.S.S. Arkansas, lying off the island, fired the salute also, and in the evening threw a battery of searchlights upon the Statue of Liberty. Fort Wood, with beautiful effect, also illuminating the fluttering ensign at her own masthead. A party of officers and ladies made the ten o'clock trip to Fort Wood on the General Otis.

Great activity continues at Department Headquarters in connection with the Mexican situation. The various officers of the heads of departments are kept open till midnight and the extra clerks, messengers and telegraph operators are still on

duty. Capt. Gordon Johnston, a.d.c., who has received appointment as colonel of the 12th New York Infantry, left this week for Brownsville with the congratulations and good wishes of his friends in the garrison. Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, a.d.c. to Gen. John P. Wisner, Honolulu, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston over July 4.

Mr. Frederick Bellinger returned on Monday from the camp at Plattsburg, where he received the appointment of sergeant. Mrs. McQuade, wife of Chaplain Frederick McQuade, of the British navy, was a guest of Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith on Monday, en route from Bermuda to Canada.

A tennis tournament was given on July 4, in which the following participated: Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, Capt. Frank J. Miller, Capt. Gordon Johnston, Dr. Albert R. Goodman, Lieut. Henry C. McLean, Lieut. Bloxham Ward, Cadets John Mallory and John Bellinger and Messrs. Leonard Wood, jr., René Bellinger and J. Donaldson. The match was won by Colonel Van Vliet.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 5, 1916.

The first of July marked the change of Superintendents at the Military Academy. Col. John Biddle relieving Colonel Townsley on that day. Colonel Townsley started on leave at 2:30 p.m. and as a fitting farewell ceremony the Corps of Cadets, under command of Captain Simonds, and accompanied by the U.S.M.A. band, marched to the station and stood at attention when the retiring Superintendent took his train. Colonel Biddle, member of the Academic Board, and ladies and friends were at the station and the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The officers and ladies of the post gave a farewell tea for Col. and Mrs. Townsley and the Misses Townsley on Wednesday on the porch of the officers' mess. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Col. and Mrs. Gordon received with the guests of honor, Mesdames Wilcox, Carter, Shaw, Kruger, Holt and Tschappat served. On Friday evening the Superintendent and Mrs. Townsley entertained with a reception at Memorial Hall for Colonel Biddle, to which the officers and ladies of the post, their guests and a large number of guests from Highland Falls, Cold Spring and Garrison were invited. Colonel Biddle arrived on Friday and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox until Monday evening; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had luncheon for Colonel Biddle and Colonel Townsley.

Mrs. Townsley and the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley spent the week-end at Cornwall, the guests of Dr. Partridge; they will spend the month of July in the Bachelor Building here, to visit Cadet Townsley, of the Third Class. Col. and Mrs. Gordon have gone away for the rest of the summer, which they will spend in several different places; part of the time they will be with their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, at the home of Mrs. Gordon's father at Lebanon, Pa.

Mrs. Kensie Walker, sister of Mrs. Shaw, and Miss Walker are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Shaw. Captain Rethers received orders to start at once for San Antonio; he left on Sunday evening. Mrs. Rethers will remain at the post. Major and Mrs. Timberlake have visiting them Mrs. Timberlake's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn, of Tennessee. Captain Hunt has been spending a few days in Washington, visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Irving L. Hunt. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guest for the week is Miss Ransom O'Hern, of Watervliet Arsenal; Miss O'Hern was the guest of Mrs. Hunt for over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Crissey left Saturday for station in California; before leaving they and their two little daughters were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer for a few days.

Mrs. Cunningham bade good-bye to the post on Saturday and left for Larchmont, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Oler, through July; later she will visit Lieutenant Cunningham's parents at Annisquam, Mass. Miss Georgie Fuller is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Walker. Mrs. O'Leary and baby daughter have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Somers for the past week; they will soon join Lieutenant O'Leary at his new station at Watervliet Arsenal, Mass. Miss Marie Louise Muecke, of New Rochelle, was the guest of Mrs. Meyer recently; on Monday Miss Muecke's sister, Mrs. Butler, wife of Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, came up to spend the day at the post; Lieutenant Butler has rejoined his command at Douglas, Ariz., and Mrs. Butler will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Charles Muecke, at Fort Porter.

Mrs. Timberlake left this week for a visit with Mrs. George Sherman at Manchester, Vt. Mr. Huntington Hills is spending a fortnight at the post, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kruger. Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick spent a day at the post last week, on their way to Fort Terry, their new station. Mrs. Beere has her mother, Mrs. Chessman, with her for the summer; on Saturday and Sunday their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Semon, of New York, and staying with them over the Fourth were Mrs. Sardy and Miss Sardy, of New York. Mrs. Mabel Erhart, sister of Lieutenant Manley, was a recent visitor of Lieut. and Mrs. Manley. Mrs. Tschappat spent Thursday in New York with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, who were en route from Washington to Sackets Harbor, where they will spend the rest of the summer; General McCrea is almost entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

Captain Godfrey has been in command of a very flourishing and enthusiastic band of Boy Scouts who have camped out for a week at Long Pond; the camp this week will be given over to the Girls' Friendship Club, who will use it for a week or so; Mrs. Tschappat, Miss Fieberger, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels, Mrs. Logan and Miss Logan will go to camp with the girls. The Fourth of July exercises were held at nine o'clock on the morning of as delightfully cool and pleasant a day as one could ask for; after music by the U.S.M.A. band and prayer by Chaplain Silver, Cadet Mathew Bunker Ridgway read the Declaration of Independence and Cadet James Henly Frier, jr., was the orator of the day. The Corps of Cadets then joined in singing "America" to the music of the band. At noon the salute to the Union was given.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 6, 1916.

The citizens of Annapolis have organized a Soldiers' Aid Association to look after the families of those soldiers who need assistance while the members of the family are in service in the National Guard on the Mexican border. Frank A. Munroe, a leading citizen and merchant of Annapolis, was made president of the organization.

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., retired, is in charge of the summer school of Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind.

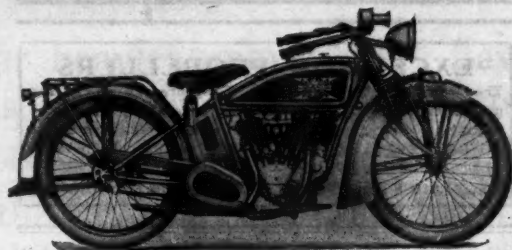
The Post-Graduate School of the Naval Academy began its academic term on Saturday. About a score of officers are here in attendance, which number, it is expected, will later be augmented. Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, U.S.N., is the dean of the school.

Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. des Garennes, Naval Academy, are visiting their son in New York. Mrs. Bernard Wells, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Enright, U.S.N., at Belmont, Mass., and who on the home trip visited Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. McCloy, U.S.N., another son-in-law and daughter, has returned home. Miss Ethel Wells is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Enright. Lieut. George McC. Couris, U.S.N., is on leave, which he is spending with his parents at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis. Miss Sue Courtis is also there with her brother.

The midshipmen of the new Fourth Class were in full holiday on July 4. The ships of the Academy were in full dress all day. Annapolis was alive with Fourth of July patriotism. The municipal laws against pyrotechnics were suspended and explosives were let loose all over the town. At noon twenty-one guns were fired at the Naval Academy.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., retired, is spending his vacation in Maine. Mrs. William G. Cassard, wife of Chaplain Cassard, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at the "Maplewood," Jamestown, R.I., while the Atlantic Fleet remains in that vicinity. Chaplain Cassard is on the Wyoming, flagship. Secretary P. H. Magruder, of the Naval Academy, spent the Fourth in Atlantic City. Misses Miriam and Margaret Strange, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Strange, are visiting the

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Lawrence, Kas.

daughter of Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., at Roland Park, Md.

For the purpose of encouraging athletic sports and determining their relative merits therein, athletic competitions will be held among the four battalions constituting the Fourth Class of midshipmen, the class of 1920. The schedule includes: Baseball, July 1 to 30, inclusive; pulling outrace, Aug. 11; sailing race, knockabouts, Aug. 19; preliminary boxing bouts, Aug. 21; preliminary wrestling bouts, Aug. 22; swimming races, finals in boxing and wrestling, Aug. 23; track meet, Aug. 26; tennis, Aug. 13 to 28, inclusive.

The members of the battalion standing first in this competition will be granted liberty on some suitable afternoon in September. As this is the largest Fourth Class that has ever entered some good work may be expected.

The necessary order to carry out the several contests in accordance with the rules formulated has been issued by Comdr. G. W. Laws, U.S.N., Acting Superintendent.

Commo. and Mrs. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Porter leave here to-day for Jamestown, R.I., where they have a cottage.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 3, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Crowley announce the birth of a daughter on Friday, June 30. Mrs. William Mitchell and small son have left for Wheeling, W.Va., to spend the summer with Mrs. Mitchell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brady. Major Mitchell left at the same time for his command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. H. A. Drum entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mrs. Amanda Porter, of the city, Mrs. John Morgan and Miss Maxian Morgan. Senator Catron, of New Mexico, was the guest last week of his son, Lieutenant Catron, and family.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Moorman entertained a line party Friday evening at the Orpheum Theater in honor of Miss Frances Christian. Mrs. E. D. Scott entertained at bridge on Thursday evening, her birthday, when the guests presented Mrs. Scott with many unique gifts which caused much merriment. Mrs. Virgil Peterson, wife of Captain Peterson, C.E., arrived last week from Washington, D.C., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nancy Hunting, in the city. Capt. R. T. Ward left last week for San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Ward and children have departed for Denver, Colo., to spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., and her mother, Mrs. Hugh White, of New York, were guests of Mrs. B. Bryson Jones, in Kansas City, Mo., and were honored at a luncheon given by Mrs. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at supper Saturday for Mrs. Henry A. Greene and Mrs. Drum. Miss Lottie Fuller has returned from Kansas City, Mo., where she played in the annual tennis tournament. Although defeated, Miss Fuller played in fine form and the papers of Kansas City praised her game.

Miss Ruth Vans Agnew was hostess at one of the most beautiful parties given this summer among the very young set at the garrison. Each guest represented the name of a book and there were a number of clever representations. In a song contest the guests made original illustrations of popular songs. Prizes were awarded to Miss Bernice Elske, Harry Cavanaugh, Dwight Ryther and Leonard Greeley. Mrs. Vans Agnew was assisted by Mrs. Judson and Miss Shug Reasume. The guests and books represented follows: Ruth Vans Agnew, The Lady of the Decoration; Elizabeth Tupes, Penrod; Frances Christian, Vogue; Alice Christian, Alice in Wonderland; Madeline Miller, Peg o' My Heart; Dorothy Gowen, A Woman's Reason; Mrs. Judson, Wandering Jew; Miss Shug Reasume, Scotty and His Lady; Mr. Godfrey Greeley, Spy; Mr. Dwight Ryther, The Light that Failed; Mr. Ted Ryther, Vi Vi's Eyes; Mr. Phil Shockley, Trail of the Lonesome Pine; Mr. Harry Cavanaugh, Peg o' My Heart; Miss Ramona Deakne, Ramona; Mr. Leonard Greeley, Myself; Mr. Allen Cavanaugh, Boy Scouts.

Mrs. Wentworth is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Boye, wife of Lieutenant Boye, 5th Cav. Mrs. Boye was hostess Saturday at tea to present her mother. Mrs. Daley gave a porch tea Thursday as a farewell to Mrs. Ward,

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asking about twenty friends. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, mother and sister of Major Mitchell, will remain at the garrison and occupy the Mitchell quarters until early in August and during the absence of Major and Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Wheeler was hostess Friday for a bridge-tee, honoring Mrs. Berger, of Gainesville, Texas. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Ryther and Miss Reaume. At tea for fifty guests Mesdames Wheeler, Berger and Greene received, and the assistants were Mesdames Kerriek, Ryther, Gregory, Scales, Brush, Boye and the Misses Rice, Gaylord, Elizabeth Knight and Scales.

Mrs. Drum on Tuesday entertained Mrs. William Mitchell and Miss Mitchell at dinner. After dinner, on the lawn adjoining the quarters of Captain Drum, Miss Ramona Deakyns danced several numbers. Miss Deakyns has a decided talent for interpretative dancing. The Misses Burnham, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Burnham, stationed in Porto Rico, have arrived to be guests for an indefinite stay with Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Haas, in the city. The Misses Burnham have been attending school in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Roy H. Coles, who left here in May to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Othrell, of Indianapolis, Ind., has joined Lieutenant Coles in El Paso. Mrs. Herschel Tupes, who has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, is convalescent. Mrs. R. E. Longan has arrived from St. Louis to join Captain Longan. Lieut. Xavier Blauvelt was the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Tachetta, a short while last week, en route from Washington, D.C., to service on the border.

Mrs. H. O. Olson and Mrs. D. D. Gregory spent Wednesday in Kansas City, Mo., with Mrs. N. F. McClure, who was en route from Chicago to El Paso to be at the bedside of her husband, Major McClure, 5th Cav., who was painfully injured by the explosion of his gun while stooping to drink from a fountain. Mrs. D. D. Gregory honored her sister, Mrs. William Berger, of Gainesville, Texas, at tea on Thursday. One hundred friends enjoyed the hospitality. Mrs. Bundel and Mrs. Valentine were guests of Mrs. A. M. Jackson and Mrs. C. W. Goss, in Leavenworth, for bridge and luncheon on Wednesday.

The news of the engagement of Miss Marion Jones, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Jones, and Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E., created much interest at the post, where both young people are very popular. Miss Jones spent the past winter here with her parents, while her father was a member of the special field officers' class, and Captain Adams is stationed at the post, but is at present on duty with the Iowa Militia. The marriage will take place in July.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Miss Charlotte Louise Lysle and Mr. James Lysle have returned to Leavenworth from a month's motor trip through the East. They attended the graduating exercises of Mr. James Lysle at Yale, where he was class historian, and they also attended the closing exercises of Miss Lysle, at Miss Dow's School, in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker left Thursday for St. Louis, to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Parker's father, Mr. Cabanne, whose death occurred last week at the home of his son in Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson, who for the past three years has been secretary of the Army Service Schools at the post, has been notified that he has been elected lieutenant colonel of the Montana National Guard Regiment by the officers of that regiment. Captain Ferguson has not announced that he will accept the position.

Sergt. Eugene Kahn, chauffeur, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has completed his marriage with Miss Vera Harding, his sweetheart in Butler county, Pa., and he will shortly proceed to the border. He appeared in the Leavenworth county Probate Court, accompanied by two men friends as witnesses to his taking the marriage vows. Sergeant Kahn presented a marriage license issued from Butler county, Pa., authorizing him to marry Vera Harding, of that place. He had two contracts sent him from Pennsylvania—one contained the answers of Miss Harding, which had been witnessed and sworn to, and the other was for Sergeant Kahn to fill out at this end of the line.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, May 20, 1916.

The officers and ladies of the China Expedition entertained on May 13 at a very elaborate dinner-dance at the Astor House for Mr. Paul Reinsch, American Minister at Peking, and members of the American Marine Guard. While in Tientsin Mr. Reinsch was guest of Colonel Hale, as were also Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Neville. Miss Neville was house guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore. Capt. and Mrs. Davis were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks. Mr. McMurray, first secretary to the Legation, and Mrs. McMurray were guests of Mrs. C. B. Clark. Colonel Hale entertained at tiffin on Sunday in honor of Mr. Reinsch.

Captain Ford left on Monday for Nagasaki to meet Mrs. Ford and son, who arrived there on the May transport. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore entertained at a tea-dance on Tuesday. Mrs. C. B. Clark entertained for the Misses Poore at an informal dance on Wednesday after the races. Captain Major entertained at a farewell dancing party on Saturday evening for several of the Army people and civilians in Tientsin. He leaves shortly for the target range at Leichuang, and from there to Tongshan for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained at dinner on Friday.

Tientsin, China, June 1, 1916.

Lieutenant Colonel Neville, of Peking, spent Sunday, May 21, with Colonel Hale; Miss Neville, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore, returned to Peking with him. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore entertained at a large dinner on Wednesday for Captain Major. Miss Bennie Poore left on Thursday to spend a week in Peking as guest of Miss Neville.

Colonel Hale entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of the Japanese Consul General and Mrs. Matsuidara. Mrs. C. B. Stone and children spent a few days in Tongshan, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy. Mrs. Clark was guest for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Fry. Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks entertained at a large dinner on Saturday.

Colonel Hale and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore spent Saturday and Sunday in Tongshan, guests of Major and Mrs. Sladen; Colonel Hale on an inspection tour. Major and Mrs. Sladen entertained at a large buffet supper on Saturday for their house guests and Army and civilian friends in Tongshan. Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen entertained at dinner on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Dwyer entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle entertained at dinner on Tuesday. Major H. A. Smith arrived on Monday for station with the

15th. Capt. and Mrs. Ford and son arrived the same day, after a pleasant trip through Japan. Mrs. Borden, mother of Mrs. Huges, of Tongshan, spent a few days recently in Tientsin, guest of Mrs. Clark. Capt. and Mrs. Bell and daughters are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dockery, prior to their change of station to Tongshan.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JULY 3.—Capt. Randolph Ridgely detached Ossipee, Aug. 15; to command Onondaga and thirty days' leave en route.

JULY 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Urban Harvey detached special duty at Headquarters; to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft detached Mackinac; to resume duty on Tuscarora.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Working her way through a violent hurricane the Itaska with her canvas gone arrived in Havana July 5. After a stay of four days she will sail for Key West and Jacksonville, and Wilmington, N.C., and Morehead City, N.C., will be visited before the cutter passes in Cape Henry on her way up the Potomac to Washington. While the cutter is lying at anchor in Washington the cadets aboard will be given an opportunity to visit the points of interest about the capital.

The Morrill left Detroit for Put-in-Bay on July 6, thence to Buffalo.

With a French fisherman seriously ill aboard the Tampa is proceeding to Saint Pierre.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALBION—1st Lieut. of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.
CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise. Address, Washington, D.C.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Unalaska, Alaska.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. O. M. Gabbett. New York.
MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Unalaska, Alaska.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N, New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
OSSISPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.
PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. F. H. Utheroff. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levin. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotell. Mobile, Ala.
TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Barge Office, New York city.
TIOGA—Building. Solomons Island, Md.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.
YAMACRAW—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**BORN.**

CALDER.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., June 12, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Calder, 2d U.S. Inf., a son.
CONVERSE.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., June 7, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. George Le Roy Converse, jr., 4th U.S. Cav., a son, William Winans.
DONOVAN.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Anna Rice, on June 26, 1916, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
GATCHELL.—Born at Providence, R.I., June 30, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, U.S.A., a son, John Latham Gatchell.

MARRIED.

COMAN—McMEANS.—At Santa Rosa, Cal., June 10, 1916, Lieut. Robert Grimes Coman, U.S.N., and Miss May McMeans.
GILLEM—HARRISON.—At Nogales, Ariz., June 21, 1916, Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, jr., 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Virginia Harrison.

HAGEN—CLIFFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1916, Lieut. Ole O. Hagen, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Clifford.

JENKINS—CARPENTER.—At Paulos, H.T., June 12, 1916, Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Annie Carpenter, niece of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey, U.S.A.

JONES—JONES.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 28, 1916, Lieut. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Treen Jones.

MUMMA—RATHBONE.—At Parkersburg, W.Va., June 30, 1916, Lieut. Harlan L. Mumma, U.S.A., and Miss Juliette Rathbone.

PADDOCK—PAUL.—At Short Hills, N.J., July 5, 1916, Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Katharine Rains Paul.

POE—ELKINS.—At Orange, N.J., July 5, 1916, Lieut. Baylis F. Poe, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Brayley Elkins.

SHELDON—NUGENT.—At St. Luke's Church, New York city, July 3, 1916, by Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Milly Louisa Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Millicent Leslie Nugent and granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Nugent, U.S.A., to Rex Preston Sheldon, of Salesbury, Vt.

STONE—WILLIAMS.—At Boston, Mass., June 15, 1916, Eric P. Stone, son of Med. Dir. E. P. Stone, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stone, and Miss Eleanor Tilden Williams.

SWAIM—BRADLEY.—At Framingham Centre, Mass., June 25, 1916, Capt. Roger Dyer Swaim, 1st Mass. Field Art., and Miss Margaret Hinckley Bradley.

TAYLOR—RINER.—At Olongapo, P.I., April 14, 1916, Dr. Summerfield M. Taylor, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Riner.

WASHINGTON—SYKES.—At Galveston, Texas, June 26, 1916, Lieut. William C. Washington, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Mary Sykes.

DIED.

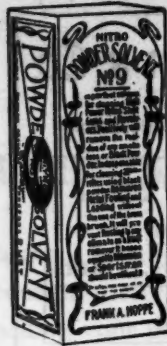
ADAIR.—Died at Portland, Ore., July 6, 1916, Mr. Samuel Adair, father of the late Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th U.S. Cav.

CABANNE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 25, 1916, Serpy Carr Cabanne, of St. Louis, Mo., father of Mrs. Austin A. Parker, wife of Capt. Austin A. Parker, 21st Inf., and brother-in-law of Major George A. Goode, U.S.A., retired.

COFFMAN.—Died at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 24, 1916, Q.M. Sergt. Herman Coffman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

GARDNER.—Killed in action in France, June 17, 1916, aged twenty years, Harry St. Clair Gray Gardner, Royal Engineers, British Expeditionary Force, brother of Mrs. Perrin L. Smith, wife of Capt. Perrin L. Smith, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

LEES.—Died April 30, 1916, at Hamilton, Ont., George Lees, esq., father of Mrs. Errington, wife of Capt. C. H. Errington, Q.M.C. Interment at Guelph, Ont.

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LEES.—Died May 2, 1916, at Hamilton, Ont., Sarah Piddock Lees, mother of Mrs. Errington, wife of Capt. C. H. Errington, Q.M.C. Interment at Guelph, Ont.

McCLEAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 4, 1916, Mary McLean, mother of the wife of Chief Btsn. B. Schumacher, U.S.N.

McINTOSH.—Died June 4, 1916, at "The Oakland," Washington, D.C., Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U.S.N., retired, and Ella C. McIntosh, and sister of P.A. Paymr. Kenneth C. McIntosh, U.S.N. Funeral services at her late home on Wednesday, June 7. Private interment at Arlington.

NEFF.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1916, Mrs. Charlotte F. Neff, mother of Mrs. Rutherford, widow of Major Allan Rutherford, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf.

POTTER.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1916, in her seventy-eighth year, Alice Kilbourne Potter, widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph Haydn Potter, U.S.A., and mother of Alice Fay, Joseph D., and Frank D. Potter and Jane K. Hill.

REAMS.—Died suddenly, July 3, 1916, Areson Settle Reams, beloved son of Frances Fowler and the late James D. Reams, formerly captain, 30th Inf., U.S.A., in the sixteenth year of his age. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N.Y., on Thursday, July 6, 1916, at 3:30 p.m. Interment at White Plains Rural Cemetery.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An order from the War Department relative to the discharge of enlisted men of the National Guard who have one or more dependent relatives appears elsewhere in this issue. It is an important order to National Guardsmen.

After weeks of labor at Camp Whitman, Beekman, N.Y., under the direction of Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, 22d Engineers, it was reported July 3 that there is ample supply of good water. A correspondent of the Evening Telegram, of New York, however, on July 3, in a long article dealing with the unfitness of the camp site, said, in part: "Camp Whitman, while greatly improved, is still unfit for occupancy by such a vast number of men because of the shortage of water. But even worse is the absence of equipment that is absolutely necessary to a man who must live under canvas. It is all right to talk about hardening men by hastily throwing them into camp, but men accustomed to good beds told to sleep on soggy ground with the sky for a quilt are apt to suffer. More than 3,000 raw recruits, the majority of them mere boys, marched into camp in civilian attire. They had neither canteen, mess kit nor poncho. Every day came renewed promises from their company commanders that the equipment would be ready before evening, but each evening saw the promise unfulfilled. National Guard officers hold the Quartermaster's Department of the Army responsible for this unpreparedness, and the Army officers blame it on the National Guard. One of the unexplained mysteries is why this site was ever chosen in preference to New Dorp, Staten Island."

The 69th N.Y., after industriously using picks and shovels for some two weeks at Camp Whitman in roadmaking, etc., was made happy by the announcement on July 4 that it would be sent to Texas soon. "There has been naturally great indignation in the 69th and among its friends," said an officer, "that the regiment should have been singled out to perform laboring work at the camp, while other regiments there looked on. It was an injustice to the command, and such a condition of affairs would make the best men in the world discontented." The 69th was certainly as well qualified to be sent to Texas as some commands that were sent ahead of it. The regiment, which has been mustered into the U.S. service, is under orders to leave for Texas on July 9.

The 3d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Col. E. S. Jennings, was mustered into the U.S. service at Beekman, N.Y., July 5.

Major William A. Taylor, 2d Inf., N.Y., was promoted lieutenant colonel on July 5, and one hour after he was nominated he had been examined by a board appointed by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 1st Brigade, and sworn in.

The 47th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Col. E. E. Jannicky, which for more than ten days had been cooped up in its armory in Brooklyn, arrived at the camp at Peekskill June 30, to await further orders. Some 1,200 officers and men were on duty, and the health of the command has much improved since camp was reached, and sore throats have vanished.

Adjutant General Stotesbury, of New York, on July 3 issued orders authorizing the formation of a negro regiment in the N.G.N.Y., to be known as the 15th Infantry. It is hoped that the officer to be appointed colonel of the regiment will be one of experience, rather than some political favorite. With the right officer at its head the colored regiment could be developed into a fine organization.

Mrs. George A. Wingate, wife of Colonel Wingate, commanding the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., is organizing among wives of the officers of the regiment a relief society to care for those dependent on the men of the command who are mustered into the U.S. service. The society also will look after those who are ill and arrange to get employment for the needy. Mrs. Wingate's headquarters are No. 61 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York has established state headquarters in the 71st Regiment Armory. This organization was formed recently by the wives of the officers on General O'Ryan's staff, for the purpose of aiding the families of any Guardsmen that suffered by his absence in the U.S. service. Local committees are to be formed in Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse and other places up state. The auxiliary is composed of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit, temporary chairman; Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, Mrs. Edward Olmstead, Mrs. Franklin W. Ward, Mrs. James L. Kincaid, Mrs. Frederick M. Waterbury, Mrs. O. B. Bridgman, Mrs. W. S. Terriberry, Mrs. F. E. Humphreys and Mrs. William F. Ladd.

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On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a slipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper-like" in your throat. Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly blended by age—and if they have qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant tastes of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it. But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco is of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. S. asks: Does Army Reorganization bill, H.R. 12766, Section 27, apply to men enlisting before Nov. 1, 1916, and if so can a man be discharged after three years' service and enlist in Navy? Answer: This section gives the provisions applying to those who enlist Nov. 1, 1916, or thereafter. Neither under the old law now in force, nor under the new law, effective Nov. 1, 1916, can a man be discharged at end of third year to enlist in the Navy. A man may be discharged under present regulations at end of four years' service so that he may immediately re-enlist for a period of seven years. Under the new law, a man enlisting Nov. 1 or thereafter may be discharged at end of three years' service in order that he may re-enlist for seven; or he would serve three years' active and four years on reserve. A man while on the Army reserve list cannot enlist in Navy or National Guard.

PRESIDIO asks: Under the new Army bill can a man enlisted previous to Nov. 1, 1916, be furloughed to the reserve after one year's service? Answer: No.

J. K.—The Army Reorganization Act fixes the pay of certain grades of the Army created by the act; it does not change the pay of grades heretofore existing; pay of corporal remains as it was, according to what arm and enlistment period.

J. H. R. asks: (1) Does the new Army bill allow the placing of a soldier with a year's service in, on the reserves before Nov. 1, 1916? (2) What would be the purchase price of discharge in following case: Enlisted Aug. 8, 1913; discharged Nov. 16, 1915, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Nov. 17, 1915, and drew bonus of \$66. Was on first enlistment starting Aug. 8, 1913, now counted on second? (3) Could a soldier go on reserves after re-enlisting without first doing a year on that enlistment? Answer: (1) No; Section 27 is not operative until Nov. 1, 1916. (2) See G.O. 31, 1914. Aug. 8, you will have had three years' service. The price of discharge in U.S. after three years' service is \$90, but to this you must add the \$66 bonus you received Nov. 13, 1915, if you want to be discharged before Nov. 15, 1916, for, according to G.O. 31, "in the case of a soldier who has within a year received the bonus of three months' pay for re-enlistment, the price of purchase as fixed above will be increased by the amount of said bonus." (3) No; under old contract must do at least three years; under new law, after Nov. 1, may be furloughed to reserves in one year, if satisfactory to C.O. as efficient.

GEORGIA.—If you are in the National Guard you are entitled to the Army campaign badges earned by your service in Cuba and in the Philippines. See G.O. 129, 1908, and apply through your A.G. Previous service in Army does not count for continuous service in National Guard. The Federal pay of a National Guardsman in peace is twenty-five per cent. of the initial pay of his corresponding Regular Army grade if he attends forty-eight regular drills a year. When drafted into the Federal service he gets Regular Army pay and allowances, which would include rifle qualifications.

L. E. A.—We published a fairly complete list of the stations of the Army in our issue of May 13. This list is the best obtainable at this writing. For obvious reasons a table giving the exact location of all the troops could not be published at this time.

J. M. B.—G.O. 22, May 18, 1916, Philippine Dept., orders examinations Aug. 21 to 26 for sergeants, Hospital Corps. This would indicate that eligibles now on the list should expect appointment before long. The National Defense Act of June 3 places the enlisted strength (Hospital Corps) of the Medical Department at five per cent. of the total enlisted authorized strength of the Army. The number of enlisted men in several grades in Medical Department is fixed at following percentages of authorized enlisted strength of Medical Department: Master hospital sergeants, one-half of one per cent.; hospital sergeants, one-half of one per cent.; sergeants first class, seven per cent.; sergeants, eleven per cent.; corporals, five per cent.; cooks, six per cent.

G. A.—When there is available information as to composition and command of the new regiments authorized by the order announcing the first increment under the National Defense Act of June 3, as given in our issue of June 24, that information will appear in this paper. We cannot undertake to send out mail or telegraphic reports to individuals.

R. K.—The total authorized enlisted strength of the U.S. Army on May 20, previous to adoption of the National Defense Act of June 3, was 111,305, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts (5,738), the Hospital Corps (5,388), and Quartermaster Corps (enlisted service corps of 6,000). The authorized strength was not fully reached on May 20, but recruiting was improving.

SALT LAKE.—Write to The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., for the information regarding Plattsburg in 1903.

J. H.—For an excellent account of the China Relief Expedition see "America in the China Relief Expedition," by Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., retired, published by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, Kansas City, Kas. U.S. forces there included 6th Cavalry, 14th Infantry, 9th Infantry, Battery F, 5th Artillery, and 5th Regiment of Marines.

C. M. B.—Address the United Spanish War Veterans at their headquarters, Chemical Building, St. Louis. The Naval and Military Order, S.A.W., is composed of commissioned offi-

cers of the Spanish War; headquarters, 78 Broad street, New York. The address of the United Military Order of America is not given in the World Almanac. You might write to George Haven Putnam, care of Putnam and Sons, publishers, New York.

VETERAN.—For information regarding the taking up of Government land, apply to The Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. You should not require the services of an agent.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 3, 1916.

Mrs. Hugh H. McGee has returned from Plattsburg, where she spent a few weeks. The Misses Rockwell, guests of Miss Nancy King, returned home last week. Miss Nesmith, of New York, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charles Romeyn. Capt. E. L. King spent the week-end in the post, from Plattsburg. Lieut. John K. Brown, who arrived last week from Fort Riley, joined his troop at Plattsburg and returned to the post Friday to spend the week-end with his family. Mrs. Robert Powers returned from Plattsburg last week.

The Vermont Cavalry, from Norwich University, Northfield, is again in camp near the post, on the state reservation. James Rivers, son of Major and Mrs. William Rivers, who had gone to Norwich University for the summer course there, returned to the post on account of the closing of the college and has joined his father in camp at Plattsburg.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry, Vermont N.G., left camp on the state reservation, near the post, where it has been mobilized since June 22, for Eagle Pass, Texas, last Wednesday. The regiment, which is commanded by Col. Ira L. Keever, captain, U.S.A., retired, has a numerical strength of forty-seven officers and 859 enlisted men. The attached sanitary troops of the Vermont N.G., commanded by Major T. J. Hagan, and numbering four officers and twenty-four enlisted men, accompanied the regiment.

Lieut. Philip Gordon was in the post, from Plattsburg, last week. Lieutenant Colonel Sayre arrived in the post last Thursday and left a few days later to join the regiment at Plattsburg. Mrs. Sayre and Miss Sayre came Sunday and have taken apartments at the officers' mess. Capt. John P. Wade returned last Saturday from Providence, R.I., where he has been purchasing horses for the Rhode Island Artillery, and after spending a short time in the post returned to Plattsburg. Mrs. Francis R. Hunter and her sister, Miss Catherine Winn, returned Sunday from West Point, where they spent June visiting friends. Lieutenant Hunter was in the post, from Plattsburg, for the week-end.

Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn and her guest, Miss Nesmith, of New York, are spending a few days at Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Foote, of Pasadena, Cal., were visitors in the post last week, guests of Mrs. William A. Powell. They left Saturday for Fort Henry, on Lake Champlain. Mrs. Beard, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burt English, left last week for her home in New York, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Beard. Lieut. E. V. Sumner spent the week-end in the post, from Plattsburg. Capt. Robert B. Powers returned from Washington last Sunday. Major and Mrs. Leonhauer have moved into quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Jones. Mrs. John A. Barry left Friday, to spend a

short time in Plattsburg. Colonel Tillson was a visitor in the post last week, the guest of Major Leonhauer.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, July 2, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote and Miss Esther Foote arrived Saturday. Colonel Foote is in command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District and is here to inspect the post and observe the annual target practice of the companies here.

Mrs. E. P. Tignor entertained at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Furnival, Reybold and Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln won the prize. On Tuesday Mrs. F. H. Lincoln had a bridge party for Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Mrs. Brabson and Miss Stewart. Mrs. Woodberry entertained on Wednesday for her children, Isabelle and Rodes. Other guests were Harriett and Harrison Todd, Mildred and William Vestal, Louise Jefferson, Frank and Vera Hines, Virginia, William and Arthur Fuller, William Smith, Mary Peace, Helen Hosier and Mary E. Brigham.

Mrs. Adeline Gibson entertained at bridge on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Seaman, Lohr, Lincoln, Green, Cannon and Miss Sheppard. Mrs. F. E. Willford entertained at a bridge luncheon on Friday in honor of Miss Ponsell, of Little Rock, Ark. Lieut. and Mrs. Willford entertained at dinner Friday night for Lieuts. and Mesdames Stockton and Schudt. Mr. G. F. Adams gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mesdames Peace and Hines. Mrs. F. Cannon entertained at cards on Tuesday, Mrs. Haines winning the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr celebrated their wedding anniversary by a dinner at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Lieuts. and Mesdames O. N. Wilson, Koenig and Wallis. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain entertained Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Middleton at dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 3, 1916.

Capt. Frank Geere having been ordered for Q.M. duty at Fort Sam Houston, Mrs. Geere left Friday for Wichita, Kas., to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reese. Before leaving Capt. and Mrs. Geere were hosts at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Col. and Mrs. Haan, Capt. and Mesdames Robinson and Cooper. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton's dinner guests on Tuesday were Col. and Mrs. Haan and Mr. and Mrs. H. Haas, of Douglas Manor, and on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. E. Gould and Dr. and Mrs. J. S. K. Hall, of New York, dined with them.

General Hodges has been in Washington for the past week and Mrs. Hodges has been at West Point. Major Brownlee has been away for ten days, mustering in the Massachusetts Militia. Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Brownlee, for several weeks, left Thursday for West Point, where Miss O'Connor will join them and they will motor to Madison Barracks. Mrs. Cates and small daughter, of Salt Lake City and Arizona, are visiting with the Campbells and Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell held a reception for her and Mrs. Lawrence, daughter of Senator Southerland, of Utah, who have taken a cottage at

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Beechurst for the summer. Major Pierce, Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Wildrick are doing detached duty with Militia at department headquarters.

The Flushing business men who drill here every Saturday went into camp here on Saturday until Tuesday. Lieutenant Englehart in spending a few days' leave in Vermont. Captain Proctor has purchased a Studebaker roadster.

One hundred and four men will leave here on Wednesday to garrison at Fort Du Pont.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 4, 1916.

Mrs. Root gave a jolly supper Thursday for Mesdames Ysnaga, Regan, Alford, McConville, Mitchell, Bond and Grieves. Mrs. Root is slowly recovering from a badly sprained ankle.

A Red Cross Society has been started at the post and all the ladies are busy making bandages for use of our own soldiers. Mrs. O'Neil was elected president, Mrs. F. H. Lawton secretary, and Mrs. Peter Murray treasurer. The society is to meet every week at the post library, where there are large tables, facilitating the cutting and so forth.

Mrs. Wallace De Witt and her mother, Mrs. Foster, who have been on a short visit to the Major, who is on duty here for the present, left to-day. Mrs. F. H. Lawton and her sister, Mrs. Booker, have rooms in the bachelor quarters and expect to be here for some time. Mrs. C. C. Herrick left Plattsburg on Thursday to join her husband at Douglas, Ariz., his present station.

Mrs. Root's Fourth of July luncheon guests were Mesdames Palmer, Henshaw, Clark, Foote, Buttler, Sherrard and Miss Eddy. Mrs. Root's sister, Miss Eddy, arrived on the post Sunday and is to be Mrs. Root's guest for the rest of the summer.

The first camp of instruction is a thing of the past. Great preparations are being made for the next one, at which over five thousand men are expected.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 3, 1916.

Capt. H. B. Wilson had dinner on the Pennsylvania Saturday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and for Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. Ridgely, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. McClintie, Paymr. T. J. Arms, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. and Mrs. M. S. Tisdale and Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt. Mrs. Merrill Cooke, Misses Elizabeth and Kate Cooke have left for Jamestown, R.I., to join Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and children, who have taken a cottage there for the summer. Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove and little son are spending a short time with Mrs. Grove's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, at their home, Summit Point, Va. Constr. and Mrs. H. G. Gillmor and little son, accompanied by little Miss Julia S. Grandy and Master Selden Grandy, have left for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where they have a cottage for the summer. Lieut. A. G. Zimmermann, guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. W. W. Galt, has returned to Philadelphia and later will go to Annapolis, where he has been ordered; Mrs. Zimmermann will remain with her parents for some time. Miss Bessie Kelly is spending the Fourth at Virginia Beach.

Lieut. William A. Richardson gave a dinner on the Parker Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pamperin, Misses Wilson, Cooke and Lieut. H. M. Kieffer. Col. and Mrs. James P. Jervey, Misses Jean and Darrell Jervey have closed their home in Pelham place and are spending the rest of the summer at Willoughby club, Willoughby Beach. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce, guests at Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hodges, Stockley Gardens, have left for Annapolis to be guests of Mrs. Bruce's mother, Mrs. Dudley Downs.

The yard in front of the interned German cruisers has been utilized, every inch of it which has been available, for the building of a most attractive little German village. There are many dainty little cottages, a church, wind mill, band stand, various places where soft drinks and German sandwiches—whatever they may be—are sold. Recently the village was opened with elaborate ceremonies; in the morning the crews of the two ships, headed by the band, marched through the streets to the band stand, which was officially turned over to the "mayor" (Dorfschulze), who accepted it and the village for the inhabitants; then every one proceeded to have a fine time. There were several German policemen, who arrested any one getting too hilarious and took him to the "police station" (Polizeisler Revier), where the "culprit" was fined anything he wished to pay to the Red Cross for the benefit of the blinded German soldiers. The band played a beautiful selection of popular airs, and the visitors were piloted around to the various points of interest, the Volker museum being the most attractive. In the center of the village is a bulletin board, on which the "mayor" posts his notices. Every owner of a home is responsible for the perfect cleanliness of it, and consequently the town is spotless. If possible, it is to be opened for a week for the inspection of visitors, as there are many excursionists here from inland to whom the place would be a wonder.

Med. Dir. James C. Byrnes, retired, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Cooke, Virginia Beach, has returned to his home in New York. Capt. John T. Bolton, who died at his home, Boiesevan avenue, Norfolk, to-day, was a captain in the Federal army during the Civil War, and was later a member of the Provost Guard on duty at the time Lincoln was shot, having charge of the removal of the body from the theater.

Mrs. Washington Reed, Mrs. E. N. Wilcox and Master Davis Reed have returned from Washington, where they were guests

of Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Dayton. Mr. Morgan Watt left last week for Lake Winnepesaukee to attend Camp Idlewild. Miss Marjorie Eldredge is spending a week at Spotswood Arms, Virginia Beach, after being the guest of her cousin, Lieut. Houston Eldredge and Mrs. Eldredge, Old Point. Mrs. E. H. Conger has returned to her home in the Marine Barracks after a visit to friends in New York and Morristown, N.J. Ensign S. P. Jenkins is the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Warren Crescent, Ghent. Constr. and Mrs. Harry G. Knox and their guest, Miss Gertrude Horstmeier, of New York, are guests of Burbank Cottage, Virginia Beach, for two weeks. Miss Elizabeth Gwathmey is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyl A. Davidson, Annapolis. A.A. Dental Surg. Logan A. Willard left Saturday for two weeks' leave in Apollis, Pa. Miss Julia Downer, sister of Capt. J. Walter Downer, Field Art., U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Julia M. Moss, Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., July 4, 1916.

The persistent work of Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, for a new machine shop has borne good fruit, since the Senate Naval Committee has recommended that a new machine shop be built here on the site of the present Building 18. The appropriation recommended, \$300,000, will build one of the finest and most up-to-date buildings. After a recent inspection of the local yard Admiral Harris, U.S.N., strongly recommended the new building.

This yard was awarded a signal distinction last week when the Bureau of Construction and Repair designated the type of design for the ten new thirty-five-foot motor boats which are to be constructed here as the so-called "Portsmouth" design. This design, which was the invention of Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., and Chief Draftsman R. J. Boyd, was selected as the result of severe competitive tests between the bureau design, the "Portsmouth" type and the "V" bottom type. The final recommendation came from Naval Constr. J. A. Furer, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who inspected the trial of the three types, in which the local design went far ahead of the other types in every detail.

The Dover, N.H., board of trade endeavored to secure a company of marines from this yard to participate in the preparedness parade in that city on July 4, but permission was refused by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, P. D. Roosevelt, who stated that the men stationed at the yard would not be deprived of their holiday.

Surg. James D. Manchester, U.S.N., has been passing a ten-day leave in Chicago, Ill.

The detachment of marines from the barracks, in command of Lieut. F. L. Martin, U.S.M.C., and the detachment from the Naval Prison, under command of Lieut. J. D. Murray, U.S.M.C., who have been at the rifle range at Winthrop, Md., participating in the Marine Corps Atlantic coast interpost series, returned to the yard yesterday.

The Navy Department is planning to install anti-aircraft guns on the U.S.S. Washington and U.S.S. Montana at this yard, and has instructed the Industrial Department to furnish plans and drawings for the work.

P. A. Paymr. Manning H. Philbrick, U.S.N., who has been visiting at his home in Rye, has returned to his duties at the Philadelphia Yard. Admiral Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, recently observed the anniversary of his birth at his home in Portsmouth. The news was received here a few days ago of the death at St. Paul, Minn., of Gordon, the six weeks' old baby of Chaplain Allison J. Hayes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Hayes is visiting her parents at St. Paul. Chaplain Hayes was recently attached to the U.S.S. Southery at this yard.

The Navy Department has arranged for the use of the New Hampshire state rifle range at Massabesic for the men of the several ships at this yard, and yesterday a company of 120 bluejackets from the U.S.S. Montana went to the range for small-arms practice.

Paymr. G. M. Adee, U.S.N., has resumed his duties as accounting officer after a period of confinement at the yard hospital.

The former detention ship Topeka has been taken to New York under command of Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington, U.S.N., and will be used as a receiving ship at that yard. Chief Sten. J. H. Walsh, U.S.N., made the trip to New York aboard the vessel.

Rear Admiral A. V. Zane, U.S.N., formerly engineer officer at this yard, was a recent visitor here.

At the ball given by the crew of the U.S.S. Montana in Portsmouth a few nights ago the grand march was led by Comdr. H. B. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thibodaux, followed by M. E. Thibodaux, president of the Montana Ball Association, and Mrs. Wells. Both ladies carried large bouquets of roses, the gifts of the crew.

An increased scale of wages has been approved by the Navy Department for the workmen at this yard and will go into effect at once.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. E. P. Hollister, who came north to meet their son-in-law and daughter, Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser, on their arrival from Honolulu, have returned to Santa Barbara. They were guests of honor at an informal dinner which Gen. and Mrs. Wisser gave at the Cecil Hotel Monday. Mrs. Wisser was guest of honor at a bridge-tee given by Mrs. John Gardner on Wednesday, when Col. and Mrs. Gardner's home on Clay street was prettily decorated with pink roses and maiden-hair ferns. Mrs. Dwight Holly poured tea.

Mrs. Russell Wilson gave a picnic Saturday in the hills near Burlingame, in honor of her house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Gantz, who spent last week with her. Mrs. Eleanor Martin was hostess at a dinner Tuesday. Miss Louise Linthicum, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Woodruff, in China, arrived recently from the Orient and is visiting her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Crisp, at the Cecil Hotel.

Mrs. Robert McMillan has gone with her father and mother, Judge and Mrs. T. Z. Blakeman, to their ranch in Sonoma county. Captain McMillan will join them in August to spend a month's leave. Mrs. George Marry entertained Capt. and Mrs. William H. McKittrick last Sunday in Burlingame. Lieut. K. L. Hill and Ensign F. E. Pelton gave an informal luncheon on board the Rainbow for Lieut. H. Muller, Lieut. and Mrs. McGregg and Miss Dorothy Deane.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave a motor trip last week-end in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Benjamin Arnold, and Miss Maud Clements. Lieut. B. C. Williams is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Williams, in Oakland. He has just completed a post-graduate course for naval officers at Columbia University, where he received the degree of master of science. Mrs. John P. Wisser was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Clara Darling at the Francisca club. Col. Cunliffe Murray and daughters, Misses Anna and Jessie Murray, who have been guests at the Bellevue Hotel, have gone to New York.

Mrs. Charles H. Bridges was hostess at a bridge-luncheon in honor of Mrs. Benjamin Arnold and Miss Maud Clements, who are visiting Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Mrs. Arnold and Miss Clements were again guests of honor when Mrs. Frederick Perkins and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick entertained for them at an Orpheum party Friday. After the theater Mrs. Perkins entertained her guests at tea. Capt. Morris E. Locke, who with his guests occupied a box at the Techna Ice Palace for the hockey tournament, entertained before the tournament at dinner at the St. Francis, and later at supper. Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Poole and the latter's mother, Mrs. A. M. Stampack,



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have arrived from China and are staying at the Bellevue Hotel. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell was hostess at dinner Saturday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser and for Col. and Mesdames Barrette, Swift, McCormick, Febiger, McDonald, Knight and Col. George McGunagle.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra Fuller arrived in San Francisco Sunday and are guests of Mrs. J. Franklin Bell at Fort Mason. General Bell returned Tuesday from Portland. In honor of Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Bell gave a luncheon Wednesday.

Mrs. Daniel Hand was hostess at a dinner Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. Perry Newby, of Knightstown, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Vestal Woodward, of Indianapolis, who are her house guests during their stay in San Francisco. Major and Mrs. H. W. Schull, of Benicia, gave a farewell dinner Tuesday in honor of Pay Dir. and Mrs. F. T. Arms, who with their three daughters are leaving Mare Island for Portsmouth July 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Gantz are in San Francisco after a short visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. Ferdinand Bala, in Montecito. Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, jr., has been spending a few days in town, having come down from the Rees ranch near Napa. Dr. and Mrs. Lovell Langstroth, the latter of whom is the daughter of Major Frank Winn, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 2, 1916.

Capt. Joseph F. Hardin, Q.M.C., is to leave for the Mexican border as soon as his successor arrives from Milwaukee, Wis., this week. It is with keen regret that the many friends here and in both cities of Captain Hardin see him leave. Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnson has had charge of the state National Guard in taking the Federal oath. The entire regiments were mustered into service Friday and Saturday of the past week. Colonel Johnson was assisted by Capt. George Danforth, Lieut. B. Lentz, all U.S.A.

John Prince Markoe, formerly of the 10th Cavalry, has received a commission as captain of the company from Worthington, Minn., and has joined the state troops at Camp Bobleter. Lieut. Kenneth Perkins, Fort Snell, Okla., has been elected commander of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery, N.G. Lieutenant Perkins was elected by the field and line officers of the regiment Wednesday. Lieutenant Perkins takes the rank of major in the Artillery, succeeding Major Gates A. Johnson, of St. Paul, who resigned several months ago to join the quartermaster's staff of The Adjutant General. Capt. George Holden, Q.M.C., leaves this week to join his regiment, which is part of General Pershing's punitive expedition in Mexico. Mrs. Holden will remain at the Angus, St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boalt gave a dinner Saturday at the White Bear Yacht club in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Holden, and this evening Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Moore, Dellwood, give an informal supper in their honor.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan are the recipients of congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter. Mrs. Wickline was hostess at a pretty luncheon Tuesday in honor of Miss Ethel Treen Jones. A large bouquet of Ophelia roses, formed the beautiful centerpiece, and the place cards were pictures of brides. The guests included Mesdames Dillingham, Jones, McCammon, Baker and Collins, the Misses Lemens and Miss Rockwell.

Lieut. A. B. Jones, Medical Corps, who was under orders to sail for Fort Davis, Alaska, has been ordered for temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston and his orders for Alaska have been revoked. Miss Marie Lemens and Miss Margaret Lemens and Miss Virginia Rockwell, house guests of Miss Ethel Treen Jones, left for their respective homes Thursday.

Mrs. McCammon entertained at a pretty bridge-tee June 20 in honor of Miss Ethel Treen Jones. Prizes went to Mesdames Stodter, Watson, Pyles and Donovan and Miss Jones. Mr. John Molton, of Alabama, is visiting Mr. Frank Lawton. Mrs. Dillingham gave a charmingly appointed luncheon June 21 complimentary to Miss Ethel Treen Jones. A large bouquet of daisies formed an attractive centerpiece and the other table decorations were artistically carried out in the colors of white and green. Bridal place-cards marked the places of Mesdames White, Jones, Craig, Watson and McCammon and Miss Virginia Rockwell.

Mrs. Charles N. Barney is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. England. Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Capt. and Mrs. Pyles on the evening of June 21 entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison, at the Assembly Hall, with a "tacky" party and kitchen shower complimentary to the spirit of the funniest costumes. Dancing was enjoyed until eleven o'clock, when a Dutch supper was served. After supper all adjourned to another room, where a table was found to be laden with kitchen utensils of every kind, the only article missing being a kitchen stove.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained forty guests at a tea and handkerchief shower June 23 complimentary to Miss Ethel Treen Jones. "Brown-eyed Susans" decorated the hall and living rooms and long tapers in brass candlesticks furnished the only light. Yellow and white daisies decorated the dining

room and formed the centerpiece for the tea table. Large white wedding bells suspended from the chandelier completed the elaborate decorations. Mrs. Kennedy served ice-cream, Mrs. Jones poured coffee and Mrs. White served punch. A most charming event was a buffet supper and towel shower given Saturday by Dr. and Mrs. White, of the Marine Hospital Service, in St. Louis, complimentary to Miss Ethel T. Jones and Dr. Jones. A huge bouquet of pink and white beautified the table and decorations were carried out in the same color. Dancing was enjoyed by all.

Lieutenant Rucker has purchased a new Vielo roadster. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. O'Neil, of St. Louis, motored Miss Jones and Dr. Jones and the bridal party about the beautiful places of St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Jones entertained the same evening at supper for Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, the Misses Lemens, Miss Virginia Rockwell, Miss Jones, Dr. Jones and Lieut. A. M. Jones.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 25, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Worden, gave a large dinner Friday in honor of General Sibert, who spent the week in the district on an inspection tour. General Sibert was guest of honor at an informal reception given for the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler on Sunday by Major Cloke, the post commander, and Mrs. Cloke.

Mrs. J. E. Dobbs, of Port Townsend, entertained eight tables of bridge Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. William S. Clark, who leaves soon to make her home in Seattle. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Kerfoot, of Fort Casey, entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hayden, commander of Fort Casey.

Lieutenant Harrison, of Fort Flagler, is very ill from an infection on his hand caused while packing his household articles preparatory to leaving with his family for station at West Point. Lieutenant Wood and family, of Fort Casey, leave soon for West Point, where Lieutenant Wood is to be an instructor at the Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Ottosen have arrived for station from the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Ottosen and small daughter have been on a visit of two weeks with Lieutenant Ottosen's family in the Middle West and will settle in quarters at Fort Casey.

Captain Jones, of Fort Ward, and Lieutenant Packard, of Fort Lawton, are at Fort Worden for a few days with a detachment of men completing the small-arms practice. Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, of Fort Worden, has received his commission as captain, dating from May 21. Capt. G. Ordway and two sons, Godwin and Albert, have left Fort Worden for a ten days' fishing and hunting trip into the Olympic Mountains. Capt. and Mrs. Burgin spent this week-end fishing at Lake Leland, bringing home a full creel of bass.

Lieutenant Hocker left Fort Worden Monday for Pennsylvania, where he is to be married, and upon his return he will be stationed at Fort Casey. Jack and Bill Beard are down with measles, and Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, Med. Corps, is quarantined on account of the illness of her baby girl, while Capt. and Mrs. Collins's little girl, Eloise, is the latest victim of measles.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 2, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery gave an anniversary dinner at the Athletic club June 23 to sixteen relatives, and later gave a Dutch supper at their quarters. Dr. and Mrs. Boak entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Lieuts. and Mesdames Smith and Ashburn, Mesdames Doyle and Stewart. Lieut. and Mrs. Hollingsworth gave a Sunday supper for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mesdames Biegler, Schlanser, Quackenbush, Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Mesdames Merritt, Howard, Edwards, Davis, McAllister and Captain Orton. Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush gave a pretty supper on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Capt. and Mrs. Converse, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Davis, Miss Howard and Captain Orton.

Mrs. Johnson gave a bridge-luncheon Friday in honor of her niece, Mrs. Kellogg. A hop was given Thursday night by the officers and ladies of the post and there were guests from Columbus. Mesdames Thompson and Townes were the hostesses. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a bridge party of six tables on Friday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had supper Saturday night for Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Smith and Miss Brenner.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 28, 1916.

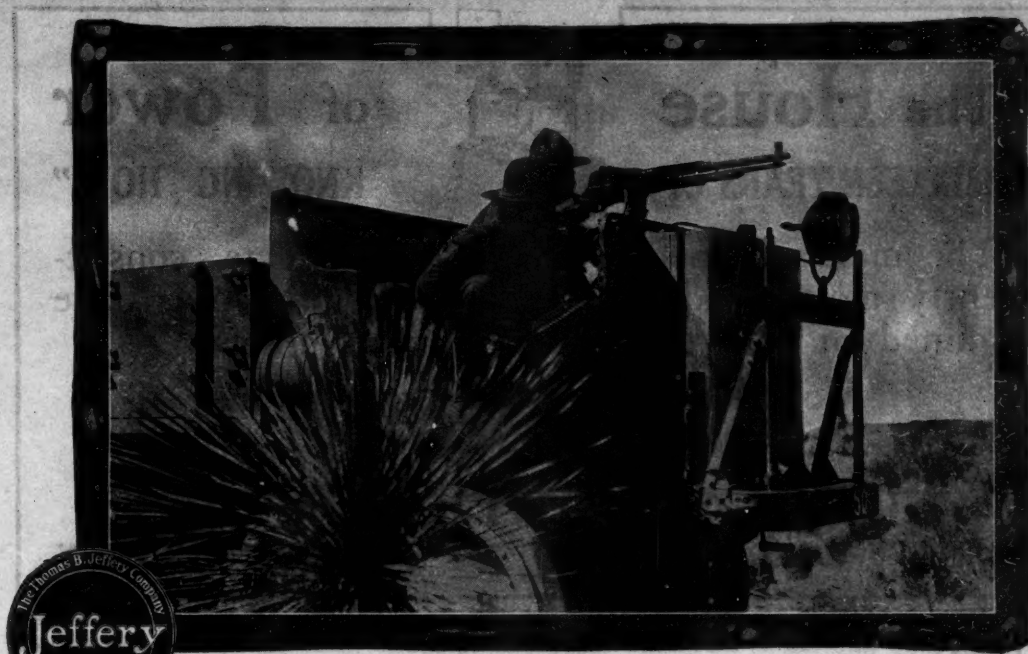
Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Reeves entertained at dinner last week in honor of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett. Their house guest, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, will leave in about a week for Oregon. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell are now settled in a bungalow in Vallejo. Lieut. R. C. Williams is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Williams, in Oakland, but will report for duty aboard the Arkansas July 8. Mrs. J. M. Ellicott entertained at bridge last week for Mesdames Updegraff, Pope, Webb, Sahm, Whitmore and Seymour and Miss Mary Pegram. Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason gave a party last week to celebrate the twelfth birthday of their niece, Elizabeth Shapley, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Shapley, who makes her home with them during her parents' absence in the Philippines.

Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, U.S.M.C., is visiting relatives in Kansas. Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., retired some time ago for physical disability, but who has been on active duty for eight years since then, has received his commission as a captain and notice of his restoration to the active list under the National Defense Act provisions. He is on duty at the San Francisco recruiting station, but he and Mrs. McClaskey make their home in Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Ganta are in San Francisco after a short visit to Mrs. Ganta's mother, at Montecito. They will shortly go to North Island.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Carl A. Carlson and their two little sons arrived last week and are now comfortably settled in quarters just vacated by Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay, who left yesterday for Washington, D.C. There was a general tooting of whistles from all crafts on the channel as their tug left the yard. Last Friday night the employees of the Public Works Department of which Civil Engineer McKay has been the head for six years, tendered him a banquet at the Hotel St. Vincent, Vallejo. There were just forty-four seated at the table, including Civil Engineers McKay and Carlson, Asst. Civil Engr. B. M. Snyder and Mach. C. S. Padgett, all of that department. The menu cards were appropriate souvenirs and bore the words "A fig for care, a fig for woe, let the world worry; let the world go."

There are few ships at the yard now, for all available vessels are being rushed away as rapidly as their repairs can be completed. The collier Nanshan left Monday, under orders to proceed to California City and there wait orders which will probably take her to Mexico. She must be back by July 25, as she is to load then for a trip to Alaska with rails for the Alaskan Railroad. This is the only cruise the Nanshan will make for the commission, as the Crook, now being overhauled here, is to serve as a tender as soon as she can be completed. The cruiser Maryland reached San Francisco from Bremerton June 23, coaled and steamed for Mexico. The South Dakota came down from the northern yard Sunday and left next day for Mexico. Both ships took aboard a number of apprentices from the Yerba Buena station. The collier Mars reached San Francisco June 23, after a six months' cruise to Chili and the Atlantic coast. She is at California City and will sail for Mexico about Friday.

The Stewart was obliged to put into Long Beach for docking Thursday night, as the rudder post of the destroyer dropped



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out of place while she was steaming down the coast, causing two of her after compartments to become flooded. Repairs will be completed Monday.

Thirty-five hundred tons of material will arrive at the yard for the battleship California in August and the keel of the vessel will be laid in September. Information received is to the effect that the keel of her sister ship, No. 33, will not be laid until November, and from then until the superdreadnoughts are completed there promises to be the keenest kind of rivalry between the New York and Mare Island Yards. A large shipment of lumber for strengthening of the ways on which the battleship is to be built has just been received here. When the battleship is being constructed an escalator will be used for the benefit of the men who have to work on the highest points on the side of the vessel and who would otherwise have to walk up and sometimes carry heavy weights up this distance. It is thought that the cost of the moving stairway will be more than counterbalanced by the time that will be saved.

Machinists who believed from Washington dispatches of last Saturday that a minimum wage of \$4 per diem was to be established for their trade were disappointed yesterday when the orders were received from the Department. Instead of all second, third and fourth class men going to \$4, only a "rational proportion" of the men now receiving \$3.84 per diem are to be given the \$4 rate. The difficult question now is: What constitutes a rational proportion?

The Buffalo is to arrive here July 10, bringing refugees from Mexico. Some repairs will be made during her stay.

WITH THE TROOPS AT FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 30, 1916.

Governor W. G. McDonald, of New Mexico, was a visitor at this post this week to inspect the New Mexico National Guard, which arrived here last week from Roswell and is camped on the reservation. Battery A, of the Artillery, is a splendid body of men, who are perfectly trained, have complete equipment and are said to be the equal of any gunners in the Army. Major M. C. Tyler, C.E., has been ordered to this post to take command of the corps at this point. Capt. and Mrs. Gadsden Porcher, with their daughters, have been guests in El Paso of Mrs. Porcher's sister, Mrs. W. D. Greet, and are now with her at her cottage in Cloudcroft. Captain Porcher belongs to the Revenue Cutter Service and is stationed at Mobile, Ala.

Capt. Lewis S. Morey, the only officer who survived the battle at Carrizal, Mexico, and who was badly, though not seriously, wounded, is expected to reach this post tomorrow and will be placed in the hospital until he recovers. He is on route to Columbus, N.M., by motor truck from General Pershing's command in Mexico.

As there are so many Spanish War veterans in El Paso and the various commands of the Army units now stationed at that point it has been decided by the United Spanish War Veterans to hold their next meeting for the state in that city. Mrs. Charles de Bremond and daughters, family of Captain de Bremond, of Roswell, commanding the New Mexico National Guard in camp here, are visiting the Captain in El Paso and are stopping at a local hotel for the present.

The Field Ambulance and Hospital Corps at Fort D. A.

Russell, Wyo., has been ordered to this garrison, to be attached to the Base Hospital.

The quartermaster of the Southern Department has asked for bids to furnish the Government with 70,000 horses for use of the Army in Mexico and the remount station in El Paso is purchasing all available horses for use of the Cavalry now at the front in Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., has been assigned to temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kas. Colonel Rivers has been on sick leave since his severe illness in Mexico, where he had typhoid fever at Casas Grandes while with the expedition. The last of the twelve women nurses to take care of the sick soldiers in the hospital at this garrison arrived last week from Washington, D.C.

The Army Y.M.C.A., recently established among the soldiers stationed along the border, is to include all the commands except those at Camp Cotton and this post and it is expected that in the neighborhood of 3,000 men will join its ranks.

A Mexican sniper was at work one day last week, shooting at the American border patrol on duty near the river front, but his aim was very poor.

At the general mobilization of troops in the city on last Friday afternoon, in response to a hurry call from General Bell, Pvt. William J. Scanlon, Battery E, 5th Field Art., was instantly killed when he fell from the caisson on which he was riding, the wheels of the big gun passing over his body and the steel rims cutting into him.

As a slight recreation from the strain of war an informal hop was held at the post hall on Saturday evening. The 8th Cavalry band played and a number of guests from the city and surrounding military district attended.

Facilities for taking care of the additional troops arriving in the district are under construction. The work includes a concrete and fireproof supply depot for ammunition with which to supply the entire border, and arrangements are being made to enlarge the Base Hospital to care for the additional number of patients incident to the arrival and encampment of the large number of National Guard, many of whom arrived yesterday. The present capacity of the hospital is 500 patients, with ten medical officers, twelve trained women nurses and 110 male hospital attendants. At present there are 275 patients. The quartermaster depot has been enlarged by four additional buildings and arrangements are being made to supply the thousands of troops already here and those of the National Guard rapidly coming in. These buildings are under strict guard day and night, to prevent any possible catastrophe.

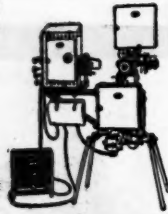
Thirty-two motor trucks have been added to those already in use in the El Paso district; a number of these arrived at the depot this week and were at once put into use and will also be used to haul troops into Mexico when necessary. The hospital supply depot in El Paso is also to be enlarged to accommodate and furnish all necessary supplies for the border.

All the wounded and sick Americans now in Mexico are being brought to the Base Hospital at this garrison for care and treatment. The Motorcycle Corps established at this garrison is a unique unit of the Army organization and is doing excellent work.

Mrs. Rocco Resta, wife of Bandmaster Resta, 8th Cav., left this week for Plattsburg, N.Y., to spend the summer visiting her father. Miss Lues Trippel, of Waco, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. I. Spalding, and Lieutenant Spalding.

During a riot in El Paso on Thursday night by striking street-car motormen and conductors and their friends only by the cool action of Capt. James B. Allison and a half-dozen provost guards was a wholesale killing of citizens avoided.

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The riot lasted for nearly three hours and it took four companies of Infantry from this post to quell the rioters. The strike was put into effect without an hour's warning and the only cars run were two or three to this post, which were taken in hand by the Government, and two to the smelter, both of which were taken out by office men.

Two armored motor trucks arrived on Thursday from the North and were immediately equipped with all necessary apparatus, ready for instant action. They are under a heavy guard.

The wholesale grocery store of the James A. Dick Company, of El Paso, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday. This company had the contract for furnishing supplies to the Army at this point. It was thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Congressman W. R. Smith, of the El Paso district, who arrived in the city this week from Washington, expressed himself that "intervention was inevitable." Capt. Lewis S. Morey, 10th Cav., the only officer who survived the Carrizal battle, arrived in El Paso Friday from Columbus, N.M., to which point he came by automobile truck from General Pershing's command. Captain Morey was met here by his wife, who, as soon as she learned of his escape, came to El Paso from her home at Austin. He will remain here until he is thoroughly recuperated from his recent terrible experience. Various societies in El Paso are providing entertainment for the convalescent soldiers at the post hospital, some form of amusement being given every week. The programs are in charge of Mrs. Dona Klugel, of El Paso, and consist of musical selections, readings and recitations. These entertainments are attended by many of the officers and their families and friends from the city and it is needless to say are greatly enjoyed by the soldiers, to whom the convalescent stage is very irksome.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 of the National Guard from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania arrived in El Paso and the post during Friday night and the early morning. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the number and time of arrival of the troops from the East, both to avoid any possible accident and to avoid giving to the public the exact figures of the Army at this point. Part of the troops will be stationed at this post and the others will go into camp near the Regular Army troops now in Camp Cotton, on the south side of the city nearest to Mexico. The remainder of the National Guard ordered to this district is expected to arrive within the next day or two. Camp sites were already prepared for their arrival; the city of El Paso installing water mains; the men of other commands cleaning the streets; electric lights being installed, so that all the newcomers have to do is to set up their camps.

Word was received in El Paso yesterday by the owner of the Santo Domingo ranch in Mexico that the bodies of Capt. Charles T. Boyd and Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., who were killed in the battle of Carrizal, had been given burial in the cemetery of that little town. Later in the day it was learned that Minister of War Obregon, of Mexico, had given permission to have the bodies of the officers and the men who fell with them removed to the United States. This information was transmitted to Gen. George Bell, commanding the district. The horses and all military supplies taken by the Mexicans at the battle arrived in Juarez yesterday from Chihuahua and were turned over to the American commander.

The twenty-four negro soldiers of the 10th Cavalry who were captured by the Mexicans at Carrizal and Lem Spillbury, an American scout, arrived at the border town of Juarez on Thursday and were turned over to Gen. George Bell at the International Bridge. Practically all of the colored population of El Paso, as well as many of the white citizens of the city, were assembled at the bridge to welcome their return to American soil. A military escort of the Motorcycle Corps, a battalion of Infantry and one company of the provost guard were present as a precautionary measure. The colored troops presented a motley appearance on their arrival in the Mexican town, as their Army uniforms and hats had been taken from them and they were arrayed in all sorts and conditions of misfits of clothing; these, however, were all burned up at the Immigration Building and new clothing given them. Though showing the great strain of their imprisonment on Mexican soil, they were a happy looking lot of colored folks, who as they at last emerged from the immigration station, each with a bouquet of flowers in his hand, the gift of the State National Bank of El Paso, were greeted with shouts of joy by their friends. They were taken to the Base Hospital at the post, where they will remain until they are rested and the strain of the last two weeks has passed. One of their first inquiries was for the fate of their officers, and when told that Captain Morey had escaped one shouted, "Thank the good Lord; this is a happy day for us!" Captain Morey, though weak and suffering from his wound, went to see the men at the garrison, where they crowded around him like boys in their excitement and happiness over his escape. Captain Morey has refused to talk about the battle for publication, saying that he had made his report to General Pershing and asking to be excused, but of the colored soldiers each gives a graphic account of the affair and of their subsequent treatment, which, though, on the whole, was good.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 1, 1916.

Lieut. Falkner Heard gave a delightful party on the Saint Anthony Roof on Saturday evening. Mr. Gilbert Wells arrived Monday from New York to be the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams have as their house guest Lieut. M. G. Holliday, of Dallas. Miss Octavia Bullis on Sunday evening gave an informal supper for twelve young ladies and officers. On Monday Mrs. Paul A. Wolf gave a most attractive luncheon at the St. Anthony Hotel. Lieut. C. P. Stearns and Lieut. John F. Davis, 3d Cav., spent a few days in San Antonio this week. Mrs. John Bullis, accompanied by Misses Octavia and Anita Bullis, left Tuesday for La Jolla, Cal., to spend the summer.

Capt. Dewitt C. Jones is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H.

Robert. Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained a party on the Travis club roof on Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Sterling were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Reynolds, Mrs. Raborg, Mrs. Myles Graham and Mr. Bryant. Capt. William T. Merry entertained a party on the St. Anthony roof Monday night. Among those who registered at headquarters this week are Lieut. A. J. French, O.A.C.; Lieut. C. W. Howard, 4th Field Art., from El Valle, Mexico; Lieut. A. D. Cummings, 30th Inf., en route to Eagle Pass; Capt. J. B. Christian, Sig. Corps; Capt. C. O. Zollars, O.A.C.; Major H. A. Webber, of Laredo, and Major George A. Skinner, Med. Corps.

Miss Barbara Ripley, from college at Mount Holyoke, returned home Wednesday to spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ripley. Capt. E. L. Daley came up from Laredo last week and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Robert. Misses Louise and Laura Girard entertained Wednesday with an informal luncheon. From the post were Mesdames Barnum, Wolf, Adams, Jordan, Geary, Payne, Wood, Bell, Marquart, Misses Amy Heard and Lydia Bullis. Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard gave an informal dinner on Wednesday night, complimentary to their cousin, Mr. Gilbert Wells. The 3d Artillery band played.

The 3d Artillery left Thursday for Leon Springs, to be away about a week.

Among Army women from Laredo who have come up to San Antonio this week are Mesdames Robert Brown, Rucker and Gray and the Misses Gray. Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., was a caller at Department Headquarters a few days ago, returning to station at Douglas, Ariz., from sick leave. Capt. P. P. Jackson, 9th Inf., stopped at the Cavalry club a few days en route to detached service from Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Major H. H. Bandholtz, 30th Inf., is here on temporary duty in connection with the organization of some of the new regiments recently authorized by Congress. Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 3d Inf., and Percy L. Jones, M.C., made a short stop here en route to Washington. Capt. John S. Fair, M.C., and 1st Lieut. George Grunert, 3d Cav., were on the post a few days ago returning from leave. Col. C. W. Penrose, 24th Inf., 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen, S.C., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Woodruff, 9th Inf., are at the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, for treatment.

The presence of the following-named Engineer officers at headquarters, en route to perform their various duties, was noted: Col. Mason M. Patrick, Major W. A. Mitchell, Capt. C. L. Hall, Capt. Dewitt C. Jones and Major F. C. Boggs. Capt. Charles S. Wallace, S.C., detailed for temporary duty, is the guest of Major Clarke. First Lieut. C. A. Keyes, 6th Cav., from Glenn Springs, is on the post spending a few days' sick leave. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps recently placed their names on the officers' register at Department Headquarters: 1st Lieut. Arthur W. C. Bergfeld, B. O. Thrasher, T. J. Butler, E. E. Mansfield and William L. Sharpley.

Consolidated Artillery Corps callers in and about the post and Department Headquarters this week were Major A. S. Conklin, 1st Lieut. E. S. Harrison and 2d Lieut. A. H. Warren. Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Field Art., was up from Brownsville on a short leave a few days ago. Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of Col. H. S. Rogers, Chief Q.M. of the Department. Major Herbert G. Shaw, Capt. E. C. Jones and Lieut. E. B. Maynard, all M.C., were in the post on official business this week.

Capt. E. Alexis Jeune, 30th Inf., was a guest at the St. Anthony Hotel on June 28. Second Lieut. Paul R. Davison, 3d Cav., from Fort Ringgold, is at the Base Hospital. Lieut. H. H. Bateman, 4th Field Art., en route to join his regiment, was in the post recently greeting old-time friends.

COROZAL NOTES.

Corozal, Canal Zone, June 25, 1916.

The weekly bridge club was entertained by Mrs. Castlen on June 14. Mrs. R. D. Newman entertained on June 5 at tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Shields, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is visiting her. Mrs. F. M. Barrows, who has been quite ill for more than a month, is about again. Mrs. Castlen entertained at a bridge-breakfast June 3 for twenty guests. Prizes were won by Mesdames Irwin, Chappell and Hassell, and Miss Proudfoot.

Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained at a large tea June 10. Mrs. Smith was assisted by Mesdames Humphrey, Erwin, Carter and Taylor. Mrs. Castlen entertained on June 7 at a progressive dinner party for Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin with her guests, the Misses Anderson, of Washington, D.C.; Major and Mrs. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Capt. and Mrs. Gatewood, Captain Woodson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Watson, Brewer, Eager, Miss Cameron, Lieutenants Henry and Thomas. Among those going to New York on the Kilpatrick June 4 were Mesdames Chappell, McKinney and Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Gatewood gave a dinner at the Tivoli before the hop on June 10.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins and small son have returned from a month's absence in Costa Rica, where Lieutenant Collins has been buying ponies for the Government. It is understood the trip was quite successful. Among the new arrivals at the post are Lieut. and Mrs. Eager, Lieut. and Mrs. Merrill and two children, and Lieut. and Mrs. Parker and small baby, all of the Artillery. On June 15 Mrs. Collins entertained Dr. and Mrs. Castlen and Lieut. and Mrs. Eager at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Watson entertained on June 17 at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Tilford, Lieut. and Mrs. Olney.

Capt. and Mrs. Tilford had dinner last week for Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Irwin and Capt. and Mrs. Gatewood. Great excitement has been caused by the ordering of the Signal Corps, under Captain Goodrich, to the border, as it is thought that more troops may be ordered from here. Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner entertained at dinner June 15 for Major

and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewer and Lieut. and Mrs. Watson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brewer entertained at dinner June 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner. Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Brewster gave a bridge party June 17 in honor of Miss Meta Anderson, guest of Miss Irwin.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 17, 1916.

One of the nicest affairs of the summer took place at the Haleiwa Hotel June 15, a supper-dance given by Major and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and their daughter, Miss Dorothy Palmer. The guests numbered over 150, almost all Service people. Mrs. Allen B. Smith was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Clarence R. Day and Mrs. Robert M. Cheney at the 4th Cavalry Club on Friday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Carey, McCaskey, Prunty, Deshon, Janda, Wing, McCleave, Bloombergh, Lantry and Duenner. The guests numbered over 100. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Hay were supper hosts before the 1st Infantry hop this week. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Janda gave a dinner the same evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, the honor guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sears also entertained that evening at dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Keen gave a supper at Haleiwa on Sunday for Col. John McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett and Lieut. V. V. Enyart. On Wednesday Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieuts. and Mesdames McCleave, Harbold and Greacen. Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon gave a Wednesday dinner, later taking their guests to the Mounted Service Club hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdell gave a dinner on Thursday; Gen. and Mrs. Strong gave a luncheon on Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey gave a dinner and bridge on Friday in honor of and in farewell to Major and Mrs. Edward Carey, of the 1st Infantry, who sail for home on the next transport. Major Carey having been assigned to the 28th Infantry, at El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett gave a birthday dinner on Wednesday in honor of Lieut. V. V. Enyart. Thursday's dinner hosts included Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Hodges. Other dinner hosts this week were Major and Mrs. Thomas Schley, Col. and Mrs. Faison. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe, Dr. and Mrs. Duenner, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard Prunty, Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd.

The Musical Club met with Mrs. Greacen on Wednesday, Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Greacen and Mrs. Pillow giving some beautiful solos, while Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. Sears played instrumental numbers. The Thursday Morning Reading Club met with Mrs. Augustine McIntyre this week. The children of the 1st Infantry post had a treat on Wednesday afternoon in the shape of a band concert of bright and catchy airs played especially for them. The children danced on the porches of Colonel Hodges's quarters and later were served with delicious refreshments. This is to be a weekly event.

Mrs. George Converse returned to the post on Monday with her little son, William Winans, who was born in the Department Hospital on July 7. The little lad is named in honor of his maternal grandfather.

Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison on Friday gave a supper for twenty-six of the dancing young people of the garrison, in honor of the Misses Dorothy Palmer and Mildred Wilson. Mrs. Frederick Strong gave a bridge party of five tables last week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Faison, Keefer, Hartnett, Bloombergh and Jordan. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett gave an informal dance and chaffing-dish supper on Saturday. Mrs. Chalmers Hall was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Walter Pridden to about fifty ladies of the garrison.

On Saturday evening at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu, the annual West Point dinner took place with 127 graduates present. This affair is one of the most delightful of social events of the year in Hawaii, for although the West Pointers always keep the loyalty and abiding friendship for each fellow graduate, the posts on Oahu are far separated and many who have been close friends at the Point are unable to see each other frequently, so this dinner, eagerly anticipated, brings friends together as nothing else does, and preserves the bon camaraderie and devotion of West Pointers toward each other and to "The Corps." The Moana is famous for its good dinners and this dinner is famous for its jolly good time, a combination which this year bids fair to be exceeded by no other ever given here, on this the anniversary of graduation.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 23, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Deitch had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Muir, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Miss Helen Muir and Captain Wade. The hop on Friday night was unusually pleasant and jolly, ending with the ever hilarious "Paul Jones." Preceding the dance Col. and Mrs. Muir had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Noble, Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson and Lieutenant Morrissey, from Gaillard, Miss Muir and Lieuts. W. E. Larned, Waite, Arnold and Charles Byrne; Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien entertained a number of Mr. O'Brien's former classmates and their wives, who were Lieut. and Mrs. Lee-Watson and Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, from Corozal, Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, from Camp Otis, and Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, from Gatun; Miss Pauline Moss was a dinner hostess in compliment to Miss Pauline Settle and her young schoolmate and house guest, Miss Grace Layfield, and for Edith and Edwards Clendenning, Ord Chrisman and Richard Moss; Mrs. Rolfe Bolling and Lieutenant Jacobs, of the Artillery, dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Willis.

In the future the Corozal garrison will have the fourth dance in each month, as they have united with the three Infantry posts on this side of the canal in giving the garrison hops, and since there will now be an interval of a month between dances at each post we shall have a ladies' night here one other evening during the month for informal dancing or cards.

The special train for the big ball game between the All-Star Army and Civilian teams, at Cristobal last Sunday, carried an immense crowd from the three Infantry posts on this side. This first of three games to decide the championship was most exciting and interesting, and after twelve innings the score was 2 to 1, in favor of the Civilians.

Dr. Baylis gave a jolly supper at the officers' mess on Sunday for Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady, Miss Muir and Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford. Mrs. Lanphier was hostess on Wednesday for the ladies' auction club; prizes were won by Mesdames Moss, Deitch and Forbes. It was decided to disband the club for a few months.

General Gorgas and the party of sanitarians en route to South America (including Major Henry R. Carter, Major T. C. Lyster, Capt. Eugene R. Whitmore, Mr. William D. Wrightson and Dr. Juan Gutierrez, yellow fever expert of Cuba), arrived Wednesday on the S.S. Almirante and were met by Major and Mrs. Persons, Major and Mrs. Gluchrist, Major Duvall and Major Russell, all of the Medical Corps. That night they were given a dinner at Hotel Tivoli by the American Minister, Mr. Price, after which General Gorgas made a short call on President Porras, during which time Mrs. Gorgas, who is accompanying her husband on this trip, received a few callers at the Hotel, and soon after they motored to Balboa and embarked on the Peruvian steamer Urubamba for the remainder of their voyage. Mrs. Herman Glade entertained on Wednesday at a large bridge-tea in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Duffee, and Mrs. Horace F. Sykes, of Camp Otis. The service was presided over by Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Mrs. C. W. Larned and Mrs. Justice, assisted by Mesdames Boyers, O'Brien, Twyman, Forbes and Lanphier and Miss Muir.

As a little farewell to Madame Wiley, who sails on Sunday for the States, Mrs. Arnold had dinner last evening for Madame Wiley, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman.

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THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1450.)

Eighth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson, Commander.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Eastport, Me.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Wiscasset, Me.
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Eastport, Me.
TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At Eastport, Me.
WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. At Eastport, Me.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At New London, Conn. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Peekskill, N.Y.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At New London, Conn.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Cape May, N.J.
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Cape May, N.J.
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At Cape May, N.J.
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Cape May, N.J.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DURQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Bridgeport, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Harry N. Huxford. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Christopher Murray. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Monte Christi, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Geim. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. Williams. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. James J. Raby. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McKr. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. On the West coast of Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. En route to San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. A. Althaus. At Guaymas, Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George B. Wright. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Oorinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James D. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West coast of Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideman, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At Tiburon, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Lieut. William H. O'Brien, master. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

Note.—We omit this week the remainder of the Navy Table with the exception of vessels on special service or unassigned, in which there are several changes. In the part of the table that we omit the only changes, up to July 3, since it appeared last week are as follows:

Pacific Fleet, First Torpedo Division: The Stewart (destroyer), Lieut. Bernard O. Wills, is on the west coast of Mexico.

Pacific Reserve Fleet: The Colorado (armored cruiser), Comdr. M. E. Trench, has taken the place of the Pittsburgh

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THE SECRETARY

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as flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam. The South Dakota (armored cruiser), Comdr. Charles M. Tozer, is on the west coast of Mexico.

Receiving and station ships: Reina Mercedes, Comdr. Harley H. Christie, is back at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The Topeka (receiving ship) is at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., and is no longer an auxiliary to the Southerly, which is at Portsmouth, N.H.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Haven, Conn. Send mail to New Haven.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtliff, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, July 4, for New York. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. En route to San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edson E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Paul E. Speicher. In ordinary at the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. En route to Balboa, Canal Zone, from Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PAQUAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. En route to Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. En route to Hampton Roads, Va., from Funchal, Madeira. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Tacoma is the receiving ship at Boston.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit this week the stations of the Marine Corps. Following are changes since last week:

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
 2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.
 M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
 M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, 1st Lieut. Paul A. Capron.

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